

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research
Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System

SURVEILLANCE REPORT #68

TRENDS IN ALCOHOL-RELATED MORBIDITY AMONG SHORT-STAY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL DISCHARGES, UNITED STATES, 1979–2002

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HIGHLIGHTS

This surveillance report, prepared annually by the Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System (AEDS), National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), presents data on alcohol-related morbidity in the United States from 1979 to 2002. AEDS compiles these statistics on alcohol-related inpatient stays based on a national sample of hospital discharge episodes from the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS), conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Population data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau are used as the denominators to calculate rates. However, in this issue the population data used in earlier surveillance reports were replaced by the civilian population estimates that came with the NHDS Multi-Year Data File 1979–2002 Series 13 No. 36A issued by the NCHS in June 2004. This resulted in minor changes in the calculated rates. The following are highlights of general trends and notable findings:

Alcohol-Related Hospital Discharges in 2002

- Approximately 437,000 hospital discharge episodes for persons ages 15 and older had a first-listed alcohol-related diagnosis, and approximately 1.5 million discharge episodes had an all-listed alcohol-related diagnosis. These figures represent 19.3 first-listed and 66.9 all-listed alcohol-related discharges per 10,000 population, slight increases from the 2000 rates (18.3 and 62.0, respectively) and the 2001 rates (18.6 and 64.4, respectively).
- Alcohol dependence syndrome composed the largest group (35 percent) of first-listed diagnoses, followed by alcoholic psychoses (30 percent), cirrhosis of the liver (24 percent), and nondependent abuse of alcohol (11 percent).
- A substantial difference exists between rates based on first-listed and all-listed diagnoses. More than two-thirds (71 percent) of alcohol-related morbidity episodes did not appear as a first-listed diagnosis.
- Alcohol-related diagnoses in decreasing order of severity as measured by average length of hospital stay were cirrhosis (6.2 days, with 6.6 days for alcoholic cirrhosis), alcohol dependence syndrome (5.5 days), alcoholic psychoses (5.0 days), and nondependent abuse of alcohol (2.2 days).

General Trends

- Hospital discharge rates showed a clear upward trend for both first-listed and all-listed alcoholic psychoses as well as for all-listed nondependent abuse of alcohol during 1988 to 2002. The upward trend was less obvious for first-listed nondependent abuse of alcohol.
- For all alcohol-related diagnoses, except cirrhosis without mention of alcohol, hospital discharge rates continue to be higher for males than for females. Persons ages 45 to 64 generally have the highest all-listed alcohol-related morbidity rates, although persons ages 65 and older have higher rates of cirrhosis without mention of alcohol. Persons ages 15 to 24 have the lowest alcohol-related morbidity rates.
- In terms of percentage shares, the relative ranks of first-listed alcohol-related diagnoses are fairly constant over the 24-year study period. However, the percentage of alcohol dependence diagnoses has declined substantially in the past few years, while the percentages of diagnoses for alcoholic psychoses and any cirrhosis have increased.
- On average, first-listed alcohol-related diagnoses accounted for less than one-half (40 percent) of alcohol-related diagnoses in the NHDS samples over the 24-year study period.
- While there has been relatively little change in the percentage of hospital discharges with first-listed mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis, the proportion of hospital discharges with any mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis has increased.
- For alcohol dependence syndrome and cirrhosis, declines in average length of stay were observed between 1988 and 2002.

INTRODUCTION

This is the twelfth in a series of surveillance reports on alcohol-related morbidity among patients discharged from short-stay community hospitals in the United States. Prepared by AEDS, NIAAA, the report updates the trends published in earlier surveillance reports as well as a data reference manual (Stinson 1989). The findings are intended to be useful to policy-makers, health care providers, researchers, and other individuals concerned about the health effects of alcohol abuse.

Data are presented by age and sex, including numbers and population-based rates for hospital discharges with principal mention (first-listed) or any mention (all-listed) of specific diagnoses for chronic diseases resulting from alcohol abuse. Also included are data on the average length of hospital stay for alcohol-related discharge episodes. Race-specific data are not reported because a large proportion of discharges do not include race information.

AEDS uses variance estimation procedures recommended by NCHS to develop 95 percent confidence intervals for each estimate shown in figure 5 through figure 9 based on relative standard errors. The values of all estimates are presented in tables.

DATA

Sources

Hospital discharge data for the report are obtained from the NHDS, which has been conducted by NCHS since 1965. These data are processed by NCHS and made available on public use computer files. The report begins with 1979, the year in which the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) was implemented. ICD-9-CM is a diagnostic coding scheme published by the Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities (1978) and is based on the World Health Organization's ninth revision of the ICD (1977). The Tenth Revision of ICD (ICD-10) was implemented for mortality data beginning with data year 1999; the

implementation of ICD-10-CM for morbidity data has not been determined (NCHS 2004).

The NHDS collects data from a sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with six or more beds and an average length of stay of fewer than 30 days. The sample is stratified by geographic region and hospital size. The probability of selecting a hospital is directly proportional to its size. Discharge episodes are sampled randomly at each participating hospital; the episode sampling ratio within an individual hospital varies inversely with the probability of hospital selection. NCHS calculates appropriate weights and includes them in the data files to project national estimates from the sample. Descriptions of the NHDS sampling design, data collection procedures, and data collection instruments used during the 1979–87 period are published elsewhere by NCHS (1977, 2004).

In 1988 NCHS implemented a new sample design to (1) provide geographic sampling comparability with other surveys conducted by NCHS, (2) update the sample of hospitals selected for the survey, and (3) maximize the use of data collected through automated systems. This change in the sample design may affect trend data because some differences between NHDS statistics based on the earlier sample (1979–87) and statistics based on the 1988 sample may be due to sampling variability rather than changes in patterns of hospital utilization (NCHS 2004). For example, NCHS compared the old survey results with the new results and produced significantly lower estimates of first-listed and all-listed diagnoses of alcohol dependence in the new series (Haupt and Kozak 1992).

For each hospital discharge episode in the sample, the following items are provided: the patient's age, sex, race, marital status, and length of stay; the hospital's size and regional location; and codes for up to seven diagnoses and up to four surgical procedures.

Population data used in calculating hospital discharge rates were provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. To be consistent with NHDS publications, the population data used in prior issues of this report were replaced by the

civilian population estimates that came with the NHDS Multi-Year Data File 1979–2002 Series 13 No. 36A issued by the NCHS in June 2004. Although this resulted in minor changes in calculated rates, the overall trends generally remained unchanged.

Limitations

Estimates of alcohol-related morbidity based on the NHDS sample may underestimate the overall prevalence of such morbidity in the general U.S. population. For example, the NHDS sample does not include Veterans Administration and other Federal hospitals or hospitals with an average length of stay of 30 days or longer. Morbidity among individuals who are not hospitalized (i.e., those who seek outpatient treatment or no treatment) also is not reflected in the NHDS data. Furthermore, the stigma associated with alcohol abuse may lead to some reluctance by health professionals to report an alcohol-related diagnosis.

To properly interpret the data, the following characteristics of the NHDS should be understood:

- The NHDS provides a record for each sampled hospital discharge episode, not for each individual patient; therefore, an unknown portion of discharge episodes may reflect multiple hospital episodes for a single patient in a given year. Because no patient identifiers appear in the NHDS public use data files, it is not possible to identify records for different hospital episodes involving the same patients. Therefore, the numbers and rates reported here reflect the incidence of alcohol-related hospital discharge episodes and not the prevalence of alcohol-related diagnoses among individual patients.
- Because NHDS data are obtained from a sample of hospital discharge episodes, any resulting estimates are subject to sampling error. The reliability of estimates is a function of sample size. NCHS guidelines, based on the NHDS sampling plan, require a minimum of 30 unweighted cases for even marginally acceptable reliability. In this report, data based on fewer than 30 NHDS records (population estimates in the range of 5,000 to 6,000 after weights are applied) are not displayed for table cells. Estimates below 10,000 may be only marginally reliable.
- The NHDS methodology allows for coding up to seven different diagnoses for each hospital discharge record. The first of these code positions (the first-listed diagnosis) contains a code for the principal diagnosis. The remaining six positions can be used to code additional diagnoses identified during the patient's hospital stay. In this report, an all-listed diagnosis is a diagnosis that appears in any one of the seven possible code positions for each record and counts of all-listed diagnoses are described as counts for any mention of the particular diagnosis. The first-listed diagnosis need not be the most serious diagnosis recorded on a discharge record, nor is it necessarily the diagnosis that accounts for the overall length of a patient's hospital stay.
- Numbers and rates based only on first-listed diagnoses can be misleading because these data overlook other morbidity that may be diagnosed during the patient's hospitalization. Therefore, numbers and rates are presented for first-listed and all-listed mentions of alcohol-related diagnoses. First-listed diagnoses constitute a subset of all-listed diagnoses. All-listed diagnostic categories are not mutually exclusive; a given discharge may appear in more than one all-listed diagnostic category. However, a hospital discharge with multiple diagnoses in the same category is not counted more than once. For example, one diagnostic category is alcoholic psychoses (ICD-9-CM code 291). Under this category are eight subclassifications. A discharge with diagnoses of both alcohol withdrawal delirium (code 291.0) and alcohol withdrawal hallucinosis (code 291.3) would be counted only once under the overall alcoholic psychoses classification even though more than one type of alcoholic psychosis appears on the record. (This method of counting all-listed diagnoses differs from the method used in NCHS publications; NCHS counts the number of mentions of specific diseases in hospital records, whereas AEDS counts the number of hospital records that mention specific diseases.)
- Two data collection procedures have been used since 1985 in conducting the survey: (1) a manual system of sample selection

and data abstraction and (2) an automated method that involves the purchase of data files from abstracting service organizations. An increasing proportion of respondent hospitals have employed the automated method. Prior to 1985, all data were collected manually. In 1987 approximately one-sixth (17 percent) of sample hospitals used the automated method; by 2002 40 percent of these hospitals were using the automated method (DeFrances and Hall 2004). The variability in data collection procedures may have systematic effects on morbidity trend data.

- The change in sample design implemented in 1988 implies a discontinuity in time-series data. Therefore, the reader must use caution when interpreting trends across the old and the new sample periods.

METHOD

Definitions

A major methodological issue of this report is the specification of the categories of alcohol-related diagnoses. The level of diagnostic detail defined in the ICD-9-CM and available in the NHDS is so great that the most detailed classification of morbidity results in diagnostic categories with very few observations. To minimize the problem of small cell sizes, detailed diagnostic classifications from the NHDS are reported under four major alcohol-related categories, with three subcategories for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. These categories (and the associated specific alcohol-related diagnoses) are listed in the table of definitions on the following page. The categories are consistent with the diagnostic categories used in previous AEDS publications on alcohol-related morbidity.

For chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, the ICD-9-CM allows for a distinction between diagnoses with and without mention of alcohol. In recent years AEDS has chosen not to emphasize this distinction and has reported all liver cirrhosis in analyses of alcohol-related morbidity and mortality. This practice was adopted at the recommendation of health

professionals and epidemiologists who attended a conference sponsored by AEDS in 1979. In keeping with this practice, this report includes an overall category of chronic liver disease and cirrhosis that does not distinguish between cirrhosis with and without mention of alcohol. For consistency with causes of death reported in other AEDS publications on cirrhosis mortality (Yoon, Yi, and Smothers 2004), this report also includes three subcategories of cirrhosis: (1) alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver, (2) other specified cirrhosis of the liver without mention of alcohol, and (3) unspecified cirrhosis of the liver without mention of alcohol.

This report presents data for the U.S. population ages 15 and older in the following age categories: 15 to 24, 25 to 44, 45 to 64, and 65 and older. Age 15 is below the minimum legal drinking age in all 50 States and the District of Columbia, but survey results show that a large number of adolescents drink alcoholic beverages. For example, data from the NIAAA 2001–2002 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions indicate that 12.2 percent of current drinkers ages 18 and older in the United States began drinking at age 15 or younger (Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System 2004).

Exclusions

In assessing alcohol-related diagnoses, discharges of females with deliveries should be excluded because childbirth is not an illness. In a typical year, approximately 12 to 13 percent of all hospital discharges are for delivery. In 2002 this category accounted for 11.7 percent of all discharges (DeFrances and Hall 2004). Accordingly, to examine the share of all discharges associated with a first-listed or an all-listed alcohol-related diagnosis in figure 4, the percentages were calculated after excluding from both the numerator and denominator all records coded in the first-listed diagnosis as V27, a supplementary ICD-9-CM classification for females delivering babies.

Assessment of Statistical Significance

Because data on hospital discharges are based on a sample of all discharges, there is

Definition of Alcohol-Related Diagnoses

Category Used in Report	Classification in ICD-9-CM
Alcoholic psychoses	291.0 Alcohol withdrawal delirium 291.1 Alcohol amnestic syndrome 291.2 Other alcoholic dementia 291.3 Alcohol withdrawal hallucinosis 291.4 Idiosyncratic alcohol intoxication 291.5 Alcoholic jealousy 291.8 Other specified alcoholic psychosis 291.9 Unspecified alcoholic psychosis
Alcohol dependence syndrome	303.0 Acute alcoholic intoxication 303.9 Other and unspecified alcohol dependence 265.2 Pellagra 357.5 Alcoholic polyneuropathy 425.5 Alcoholic cardiomyopathy 535.3 Alcoholic gastritis
Nondependent abuse of alcohol	305.0 Alcohol abuse
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis:	
Alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver	571.0 Alcoholic fatty liver 571.1 Acute alcoholic hepatitis 571.2 Alcoholic cirrhosis of liver 571.3 Alcoholic liver damage, unspecified
Other specified cirrhosis of the liver without mention of alcohol	571.4 Chronic hepatitis 571.6 Biliary cirrhosis 571.8 Other chronic nonalcoholic liver disease 572.3 Portal hypertension
Unspecified cirrhosis of the liver without mention of alcohol	571.5 Cirrhosis of liver without mention of alcohol 571.9 Unspecified chronic liver disease without mention of alcohol

some sampling error in the estimates presented in this report. To assess the statistical significance of apparent differences in the estimates presented, we have used variance estimation procedures recommended by the NCHS to develop confidence intervals for each estimate.

The confidence intervals presented in figures 5–9 are based on relative standard errors (RSEs), which are standard errors

expressed as a percentage of the estimate. NCHS provides a method for obtaining RSEs in the technical documentation of the annual National Hospital Discharge Survey summary report for first-listed and all-listed diagnoses and for length of stay (NCHS 2004). To obtain a 95-percent confidence interval, the RSE value was multiplied by the estimate and by 1.96, and the resulting value was then added to and subtracted from the estimate.

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Figure 1. Percent distribution of first-listed diagnoses among discharges with first-listed mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis, 2002.

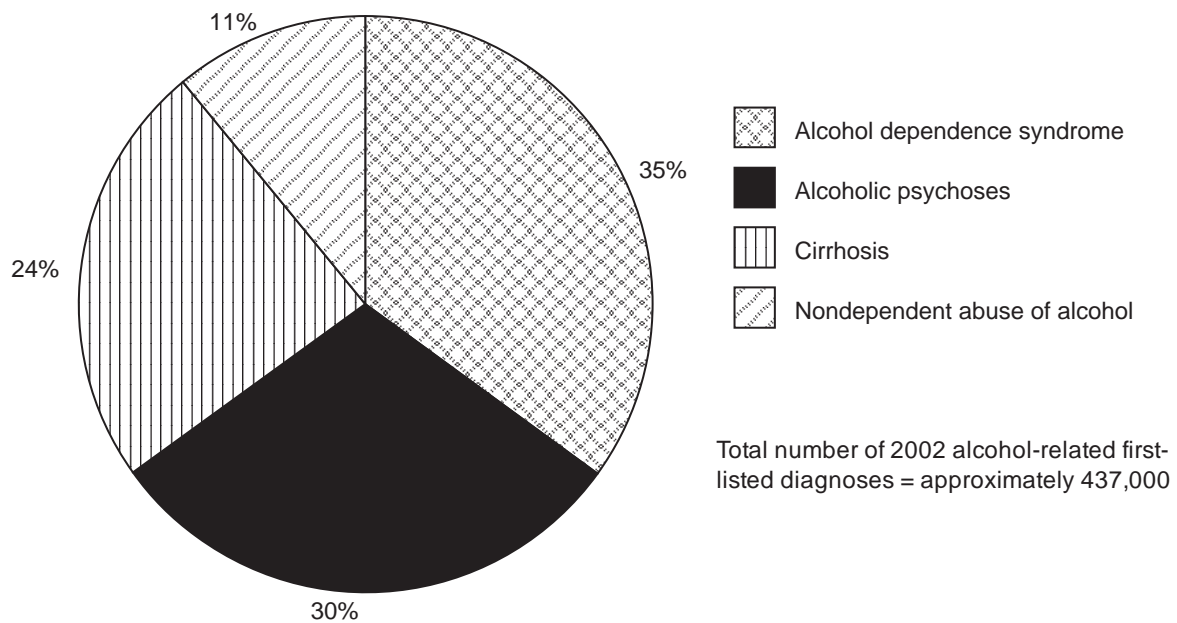


Figure 2. Trends in percent distribution of principal (first-listed) diagnoses among discharges with first-listed mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis, 1979–2002.

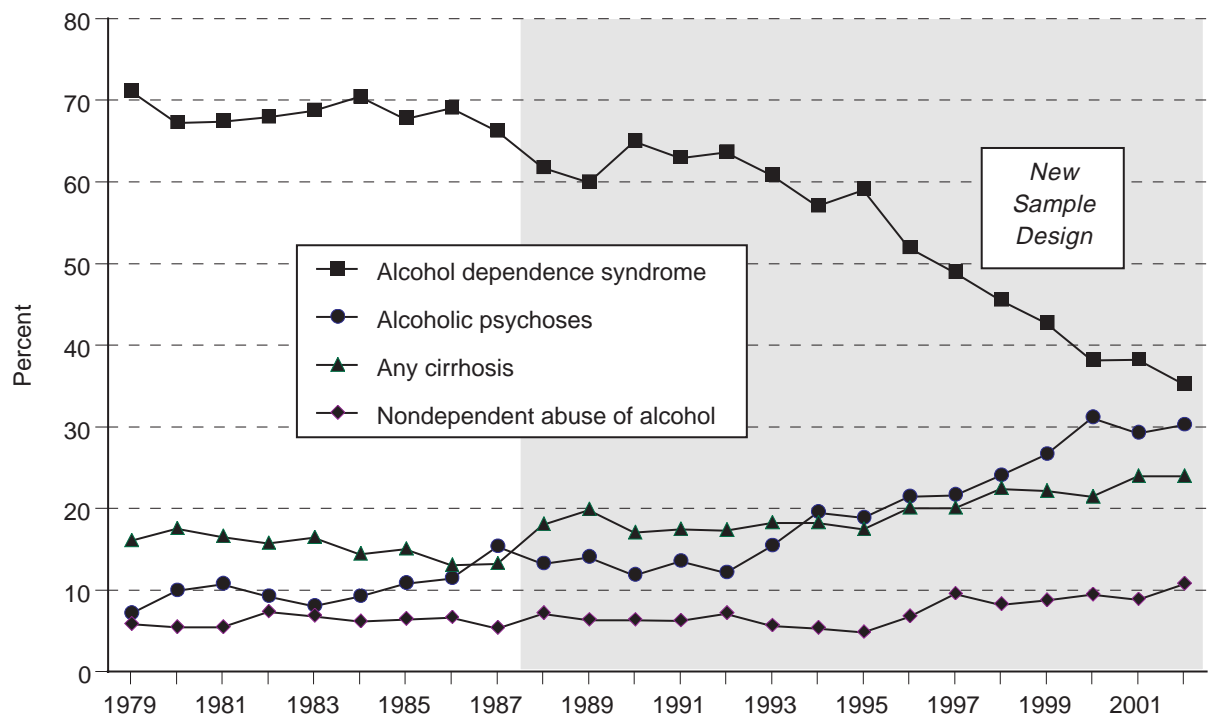


Figure 3. Percent distribution of principal (first-listed) diagnoses among discharges with any (all-listed) mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis, 2002.

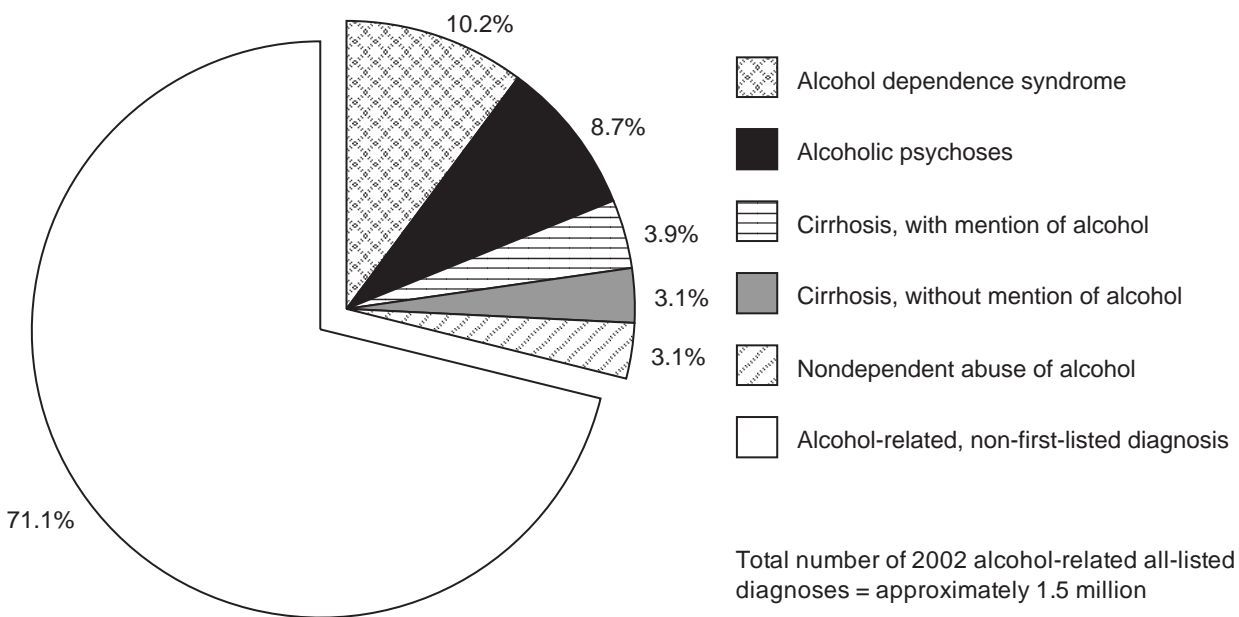
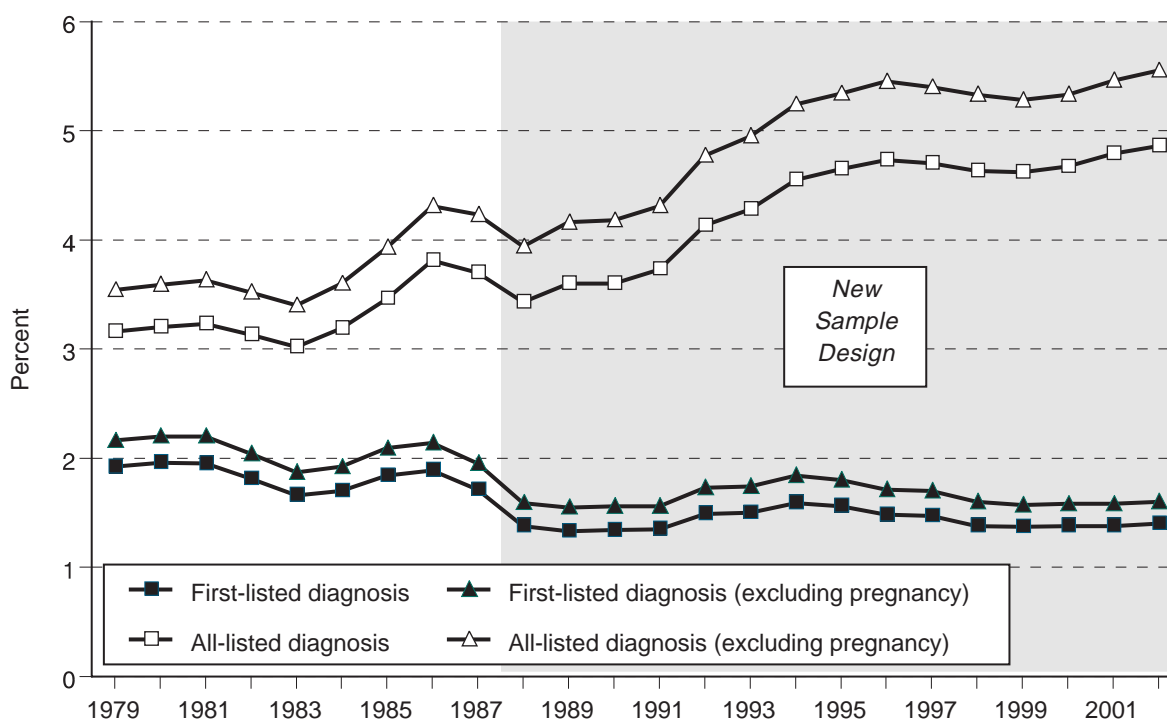


Figure 4. Trends in percent of discharges with principal (first-listed) or any (all-listed) mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis among all discharges, 1979–2002.



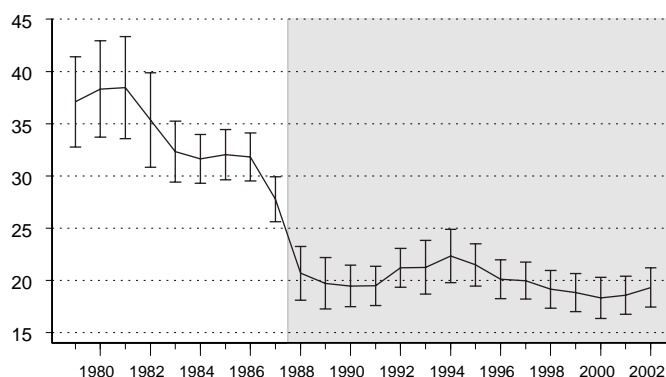
Note: Shaded area represents the period of implementation of a new sample design which may affect the trend data. Caution should be taken when assessing differences between the old and new sample design periods.

Figure 5. Estimates of rates and 95-percent confidence intervals for first-listed alcohol-related diagnoses, 1979–2002.

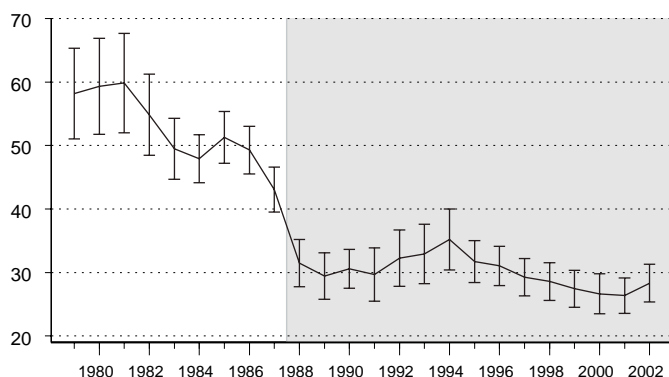
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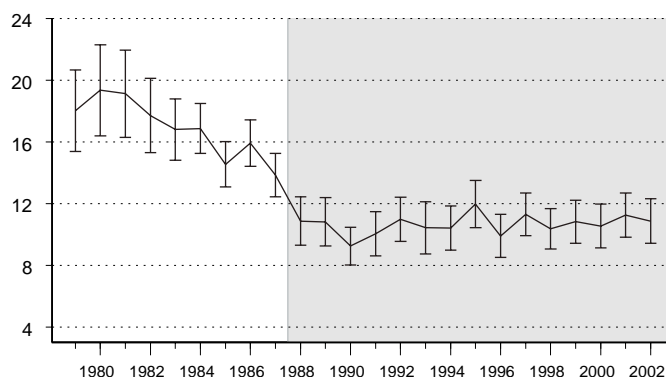
Both sexes, ages 15 years and older



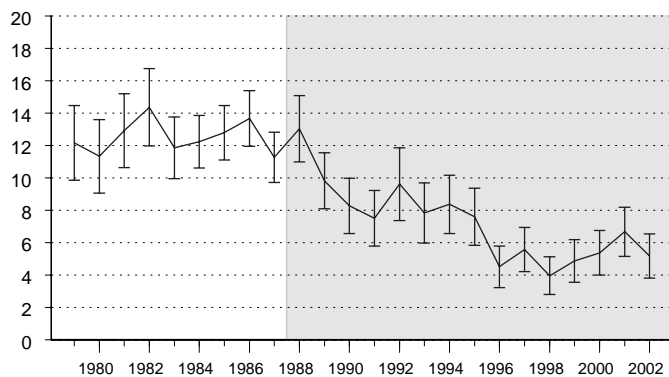
Males, ages 15 years and older



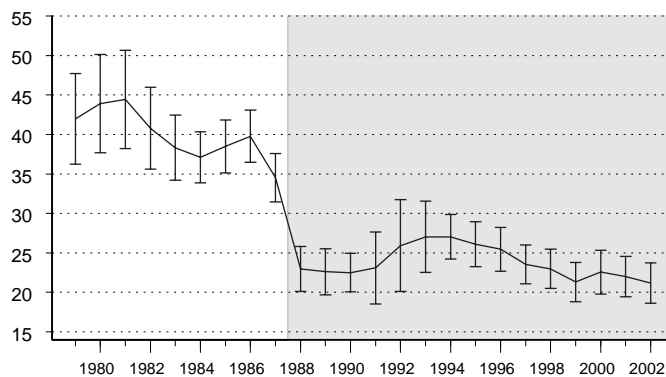
Females, ages 15 years and older



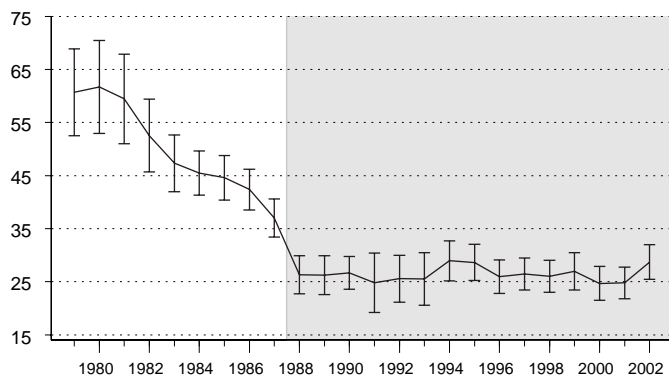
Both sexes, ages 15 to 24 years



Both sexes, ages 25 to 44 years



Both sexes, ages 45 to 64 years



Both sexes, ages 65 years and older

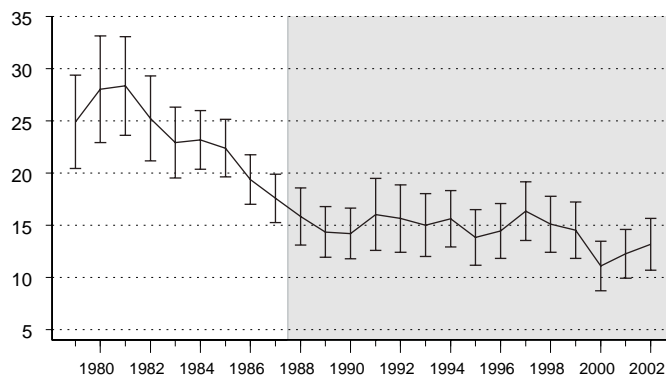
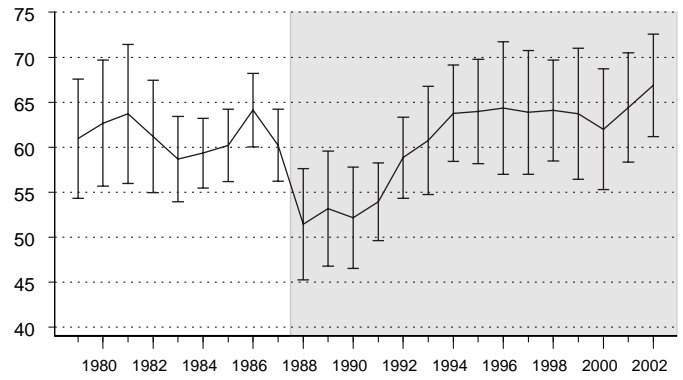


Figure 6. Estimates of rates and 95-percent confidence intervals for all-listed alcohol-related diagnoses, 1979–2002.

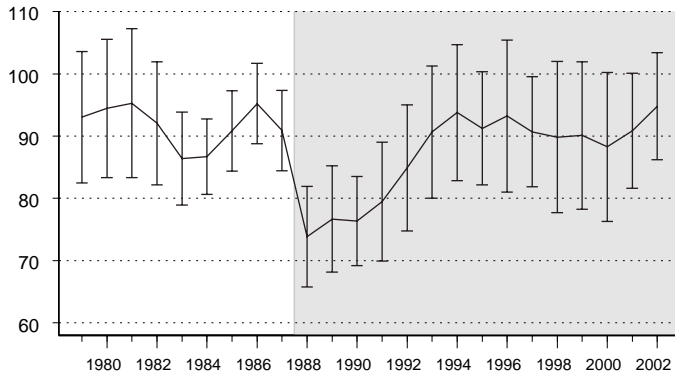
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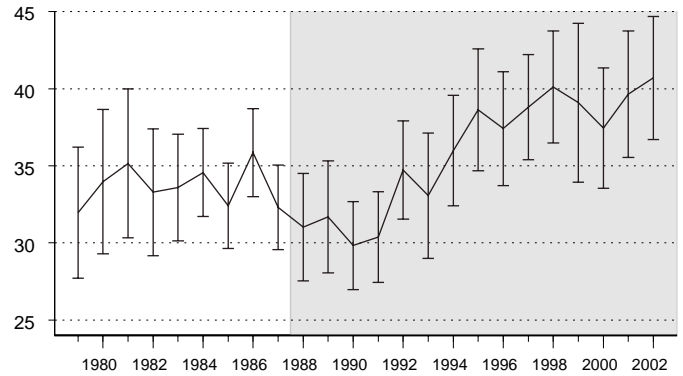
Both sexes, ages 15 years and older



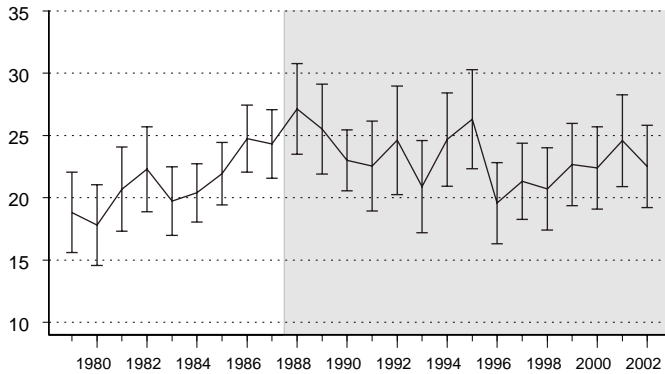
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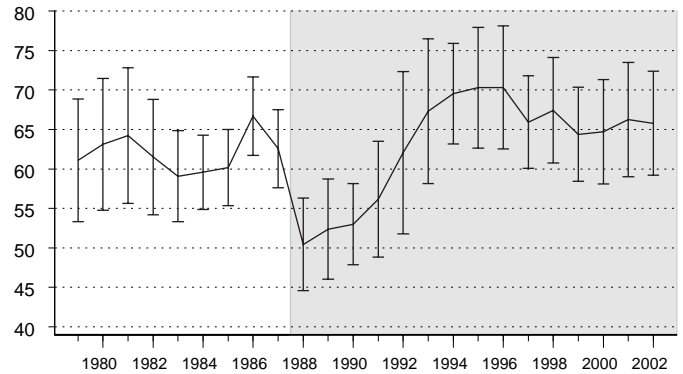
Females, ages 15 years and older



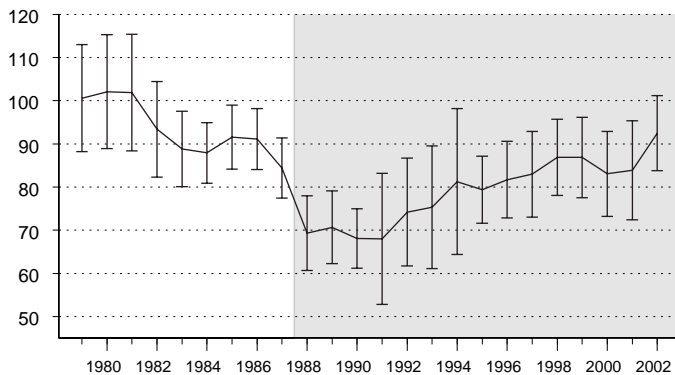
Both sexes, ages 15 to 24 years



Both sexes, ages 25 to 44 years



Both sexes, ages 45 to 64 years



Both sexes, ages 65 years and older

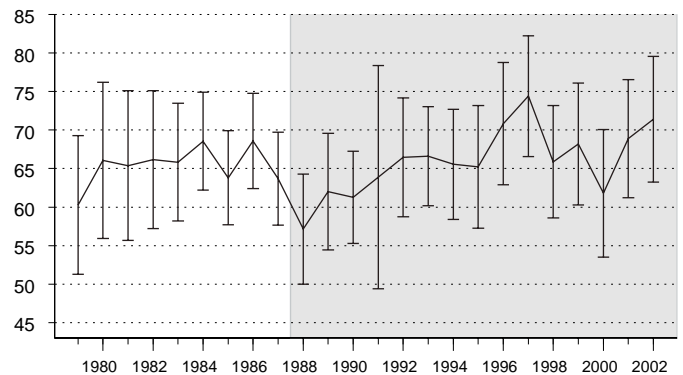
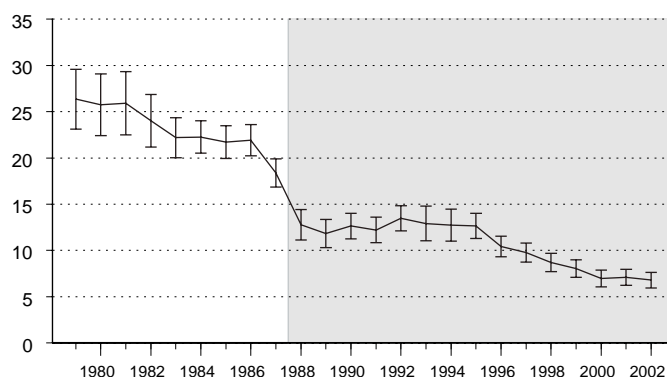


Figure 7. Estimates of rates and 95-percent confidence intervals for first-listed mention of specific alcohol-related diagnoses, 1979–2002.

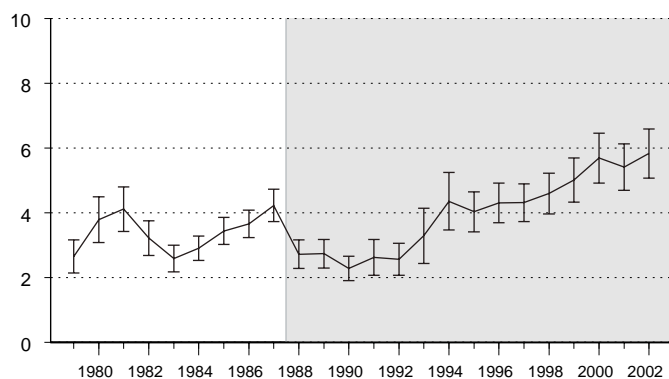
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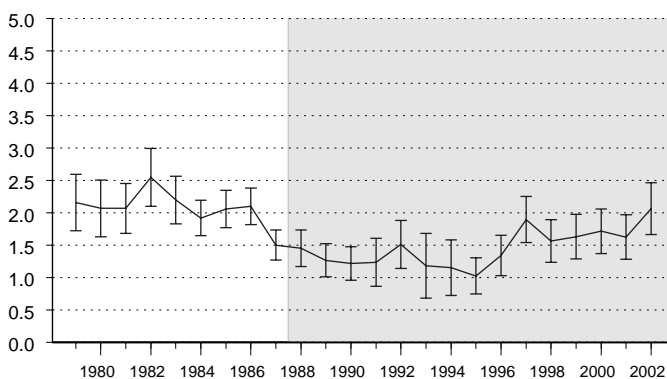
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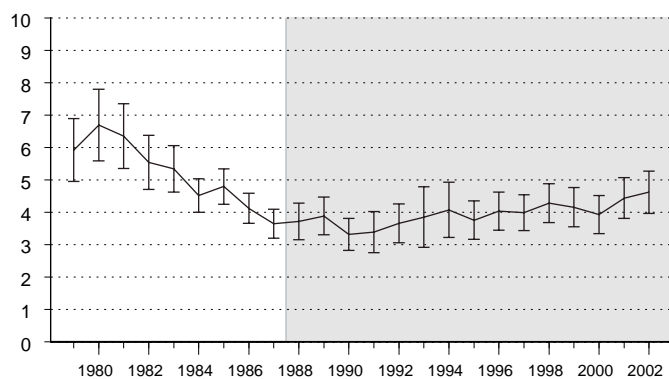
Alcoholic psychoses



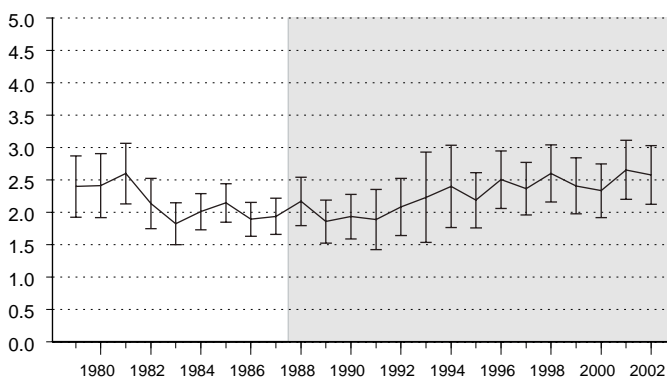
Nondependent abuse of alcohol



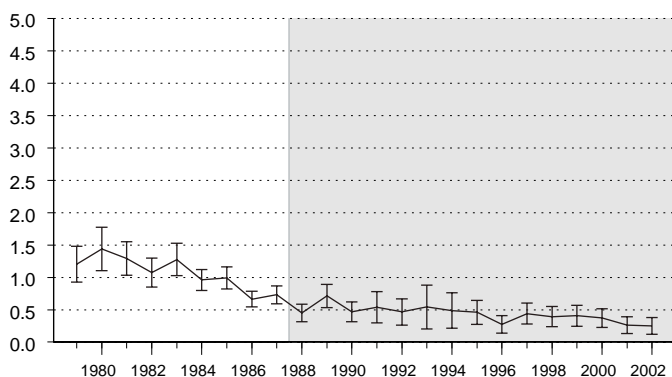
All chronic liver disease and cirrhosis



Alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver



Other specified cirrhosis without mention of alcohol



Unspecified cirrhosis without mention of alcohol

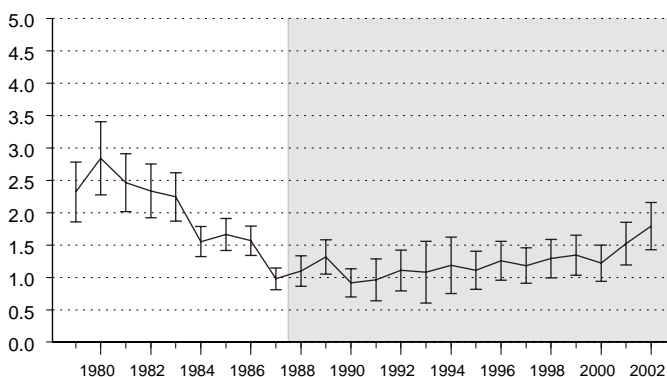
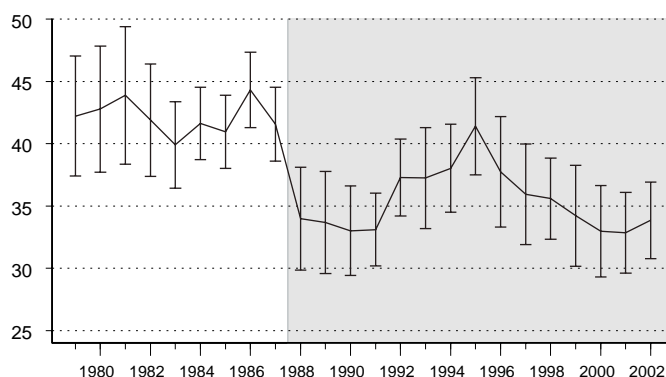


Figure 8. Estimates of rates and 95-percent confidence intervals for all-listed mention of specific alcohol-related diagnoses, 1979–2002.

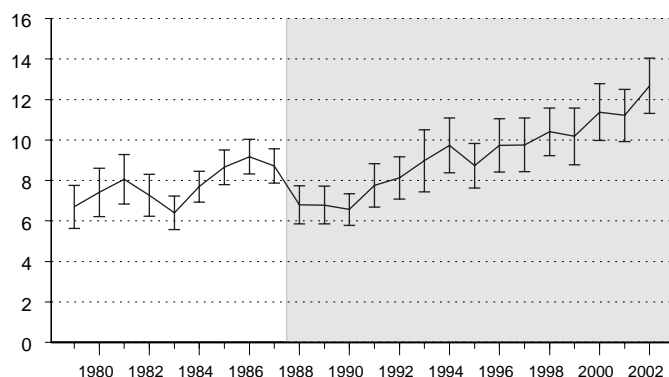
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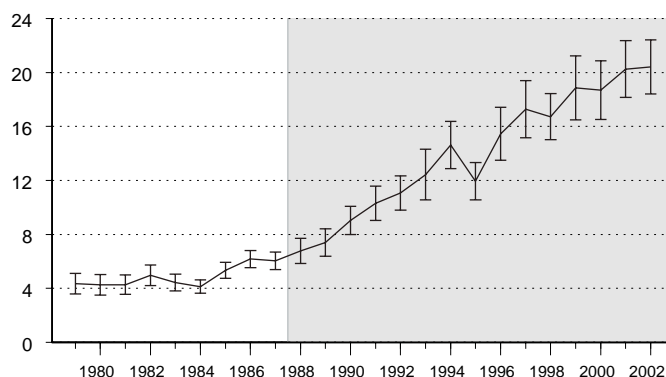
Alcohol dependence syndrome



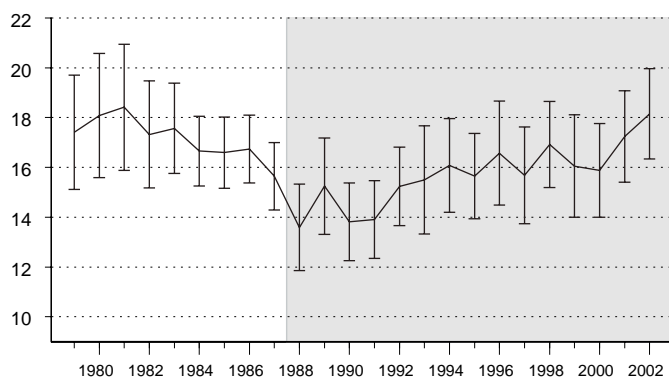
Alcoholic psychoses



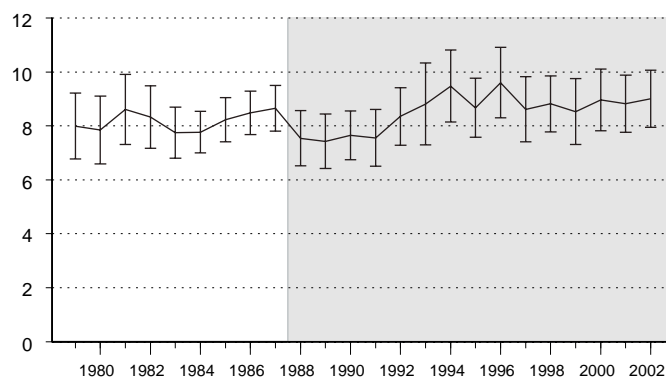
Nondependent abuse of alcohol



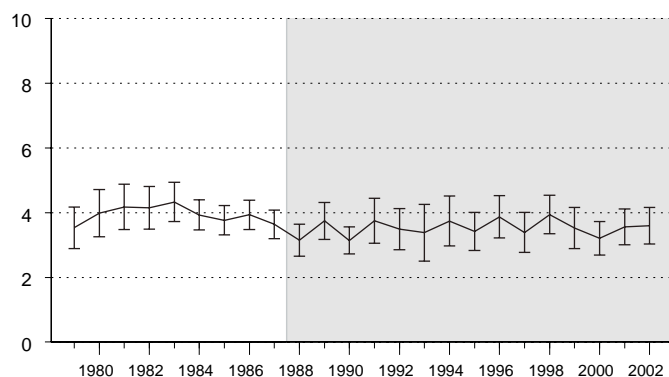
All chronic liver disease and cirrhosis



Alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver



Other specified cirrhosis without mention of alcohol



Unspecified cirrhosis without mention of alcohol

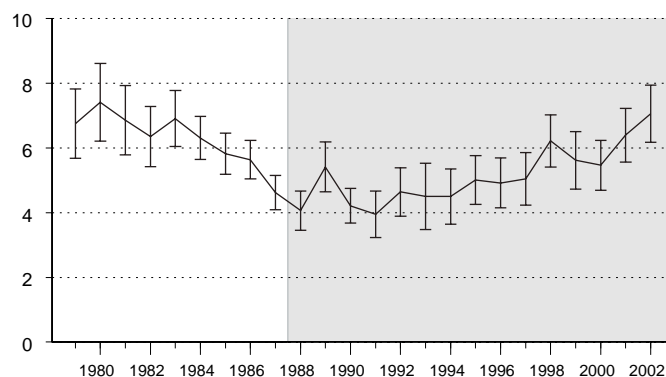


Figure 9. Estimates of average length of stay and 95-percent confidence intervals for specific alcohol-related diagnoses, 1979–2002.

[Vertical axes reflect rates per 10,000 population: scale is not uniform for all graphs]

[Shaded area represents the period of implementation of a new sample design which may affect the trend data. Caution should be taken when assessing differences between the old and new sample design periods.]

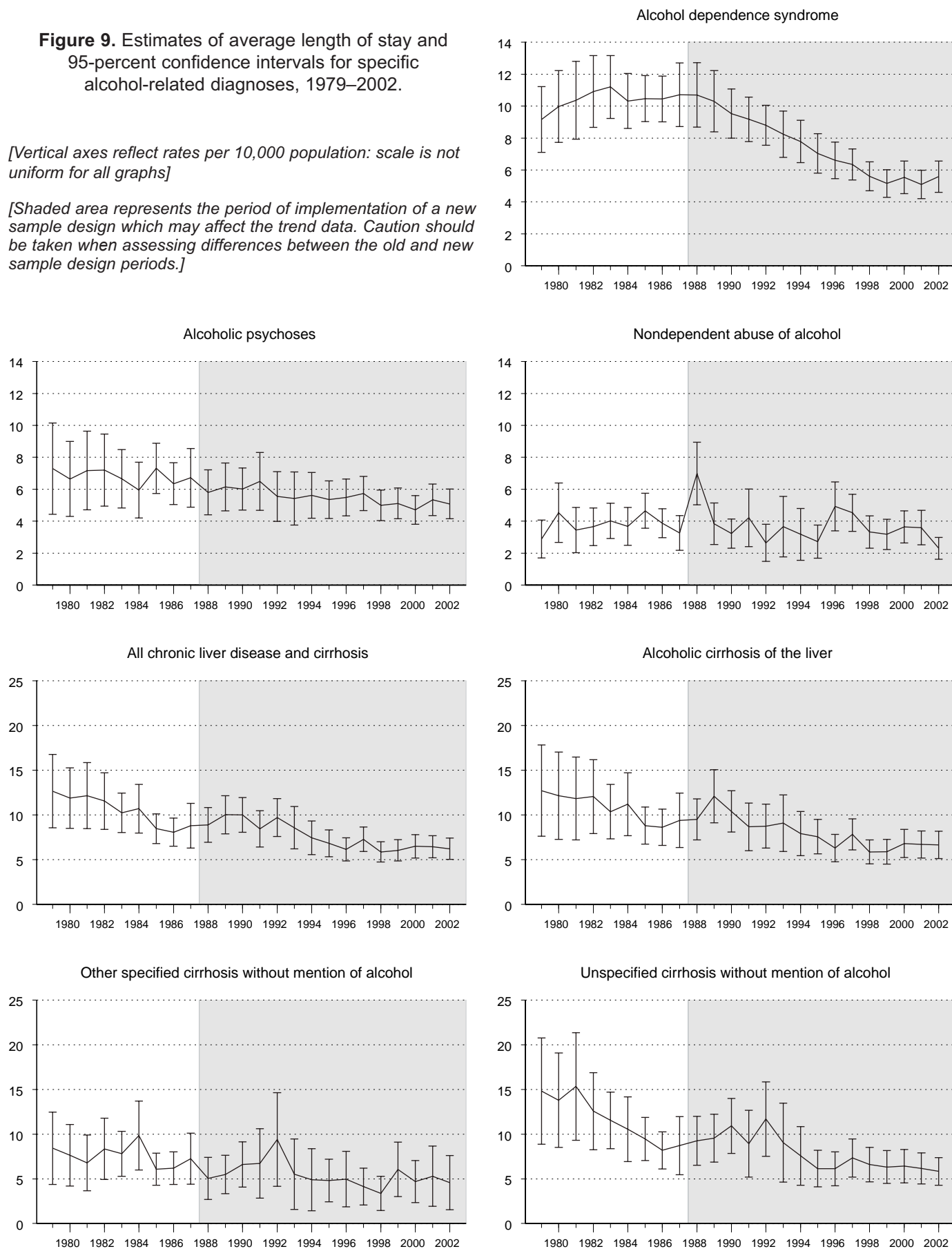


Table 1. Number and rate of first-listed alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2002.

Diagnostic category and year	Number of discharges (in 1,000s)							Rate per 10,000 population						
	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
Any alcohol-related diagnosis														
2002*	437	310	127	21	178	191	47	19.3	28.3	10.9	5.2	21.2	28.7	13.2
2001*	415	285	130	26	185	160	43	18.6	26.4	11.3	6.7	22.0	24.8	12.3
2000*	404	284	120	21	190	154	39	18.3	26.6	10.5	5.4	22.6	24.7	11.1
1999*	405	285	121	19	178	159	50	18.8	27.4	10.8	4.9	21.3	26.9	14.5
1998*	408	294	114	15	193	148	51	19.1	28.6	10.4	4.0	23.0	26.0	15.1
1997*	421	298	123	21	199	146	55	20.0	29.3	11.3	5.6	23.5	26.5	16.4
1996*	419	312	107	17	215	139	48	20.1	31.0	9.9	4.5	25.5	26.0	14.4
1995*	442	314	128	28	219	149	46	21.5	31.7	12.0	7.6	26.1	28.6	13.8
1994*	455	345	110	31	226	147	51	22.3	35.2	10.4	8.4	27.0	29.0	15.6
1993*	429	320	109	29	225	126	49	21.2	32.9	10.4	7.8	27.0	25.5	15.0
1992*	423	309	114	35	215	123	50	21.2	32.3	11.0	9.6	25.9	25.6	15.6
1991*	385	282	103	28	191	116	50	19.5	29.7	10.0	7.5	23.1	24.8	16.0
1990*	381	287	94	31	183	123	44	19.5	30.6	9.2	8.3	22.5	26.7	14.2
1989*	378	270	109	36	178	120	44	19.7	29.5	10.8	9.8	22.6	26.2	14.4
1988*	394	285	108	49	178	120	48	20.7	31.5	10.9	13.0	23.0	26.3	15.8
1987	524	387	137	43	263	166	52	27.8	43.1	13.9	11.3	34.5	37.0	17.6
1986	594	438	156	53	296	189	56	31.8	49.3	15.9	13.7	39.8	42.4	19.4
1985	591	450	141	50	279	199	64	32.0	51.3	14.6	12.8	38.5	44.6	22.4
1984	577	416	162	48	262	202	65	31.6	47.9	16.9	12.2	37.1	45.5	23.2
1983	584	424	159	48	263	210	63	32.3	49.5	16.8	11.9	38.3	47.3	22.9
1982	631	465	166	59	272	233	68	35.3	54.9	17.7	14.4	40.8	52.5	25.2
1981	679	501	178	53	287	264	74	38.5	59.8	19.1	12.9	44.4	59.5	28.3
1980	668	491	177	47	275	274	72	38.3	59.3	19.4	11.3	43.9	61.7	28.0
1979	636	473	163	51	254	269	63	37.1	58.2	18.0	12.2	42.0	60.7	24.9
Alcoholic psychoses														
2002*	132	98	34	4	65	55	8	5.8	9.0	2.9	1.0	7.7	8.2	2.2
2001*	121	82	39	6	62	45	8	5.4	7.6	3.4	1.6	7.4	6.9	2.3
2000*	126	93	33	8	68	43	7	5.7	8.7	2.9	2.0	8.0	6.9	2.0
1999*	108	83	25	—	55	40	9	5.0	8.0	2.2	—	6.6	6.8	2.6
1998*	98	77	21	—	49	37	10	4.6	7.5	1.9	—	5.8	6.5	3.0
1997*	91	67	24	—	44	34	11	4.3	6.6	2.2	—	5.3	6.1	3.3
1996*	90	73	17	—	48	31	8	4.3	7.2	1.6	—	5.7	5.9	2.5
1995*	83	63	20	—	42	32	6	4.0	6.4	1.8	—	5.0	6.1	1.9
1994*	89	74	15	—	45	34	8	4.4	7.5	1.4	—	5.4	6.7	2.4
1993*	66	53	14	—	38	21	6	3.3	5.4	1.3	—	4.5	4.2	1.9
1992*	51	41	11	—	28	16	5	2.6	4.2	1.0	—	3.4	3.3	1.7
1991*	52	44	8	—	27	18	6	2.6	4.6	0.8	—	3.2	3.8	1.9
1990*	45	38	7	—	21	18	5	2.3	4.0	0.7	—	2.5	3.9	1.7
1989*	53	42	10	—	25	20	6	2.7	4.6	1.0	—	3.2	4.3	2.0
1988*	52	42	10	—	26	17	8	2.7	4.6	1.0	—	3.4	3.7	2.5
1987	80	65	15	—	42	28	8	4.2	7.2	1.5	—	5.5	6.3	2.6
1986	68	56	13	—	36	22	6	3.7	6.3	1.3	—	4.9	5.0	2.2
1985	64	50	14	—	31	21	8	3.4	5.7	1.4	—	4.2	4.8	2.7
1984	53	43	10	—	23	22	6	2.9	4.9	1.1	—	3.3	4.9	2.1
1983	47	40	7	—	21	18	—	2.6	4.6	0.7	—	3.0	4.1	—
1982	58	48	9	—	29	22	—	3.2	5.7	1.0	—	4.3	5.0	—
1981	73	59	14	—	35	29	5	4.1	7.0	1.5	—	5.4	6.4	2.0
1980	66	52	14	—	32	28	—	3.8	6.3	1.6	—	5.1	6.3	—
1979	45	39	7	—	20	18	—	2.7	4.8	0.7	—	3.4	4.1	—
Alcohol dependence syndrome														
2002*	154	106	47	10	80	57	7	6.8	9.7	4.0	2.5	9.5	8.5	1.9
2001*	158	119	39	14	82	54	9	7.1	11.0	3.4	3.6	9.7	8.3	2.5
2000*	154	113	41	9	85	52	7	7.0	10.6	3.6	2.4	10.1	8.4	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Number and rate of first-listed alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2002. (Continued)

Diagnostic category and year	Number of discharges (in 1,000s)							Rate per 10,000 population						
	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
1999*	173	125	48	10	86	64	13	8.0	12.0	4.3	2.6	10.3	10.9	3.7
1998*	185	140	46	10	105	59	12	8.7	13.6	4.1	2.5	12.5	10.3	3.6
1997*	206	149	57	12	110	68	15	9.8	14.7	5.2	3.2	13.1	12.4	4.6
1996*	217	166	51	12	133	61	12	10.4	16.5	4.7	3.3	15.7	11.3	3.5
1995*	261	191	70	21	149	76	15	12.7	19.2	6.6	5.7	17.7	14.7	4.4
1994*	260	197	63	23	149	72	15	12.7	20.1	5.9	6.2	17.8	14.3	4.6
1993*	261	201	60	23	158	66	14	12.9	20.7	5.7	6.2	19.0	13.3	4.4
1992*	269	205	63	25	158	68	18	13.5	21.4	6.1	6.7	19.1	14.1	5.6
1991*	242	183	58	20	141	64	17	12.2	19.4	5.6	5.4	17.0	13.7	5.5
1990*	248	191	57	24	134	69	20	12.6	20.3	5.6	6.4	16.5	15.0	6.6
1989*	227	171	56	29	124	59	15	11.8	18.7	5.6	7.9	15.7	12.8	5.0
1988*	243	184	60	40	122	66	15	12.8	20.3	6.0	10.6	15.8	14.6	5.1
1987	347	259	88	32	191	98	27	18.4	28.8	8.9	8.3	25.0	21.8	9.1
1986	410	314	96	41	223	121	25	21.9	35.3	9.8	10.4	30.0	27.2	8.5
1985	401	321	80	33	213	126	29	21.7	36.6	8.3	8.5	29.4	28.3	10.1
1984	407	299	107	37	203	135	32	22.3	34.5	11.2	9.2	28.8	30.3	11.6
1983	401	305	96	36	198	136	31	22.2	35.5	10.1	8.9	28.8	30.7	11.2
1982	429	330	99	46	199	150	35	24.0	39.0	10.5	11.2	29.8	33.8	12.9
1981	458	355	102	37	213	171	37	25.9	42.4	11.0	8.9	32.9	38.5	14.1
1980	449	351	98	35	203	175	36	25.8	42.4	10.7	8.4	32.5	39.5	13.8
1979	452	350	102	34	197	187	33	26.4	43.0	11.3	8.2	32.6	42.2	13.2
All chronic liver disease and cirrhosis														
2002*	105	68	37	—	15	61	27	4.6	6.2	3.1	—	1.8	9.1	7.6
2001*	99	59	40	—	25	50	24	4.4	5.5	3.4	—	3.0	7.8	6.7
2000*	87	53	33	—	18	46	21	3.9	5.0	2.9	—	2.1	7.4	6.1
1999*	89	52	38	—	18	46	25	4.2	5.0	3.4	—	2.2	7.8	7.2
1998*	91	54	38	—	22	42	27	4.3	5.2	3.4	—	2.6	7.3	8.0
1997*	84	49	35	—	24	36	24	4.0	4.8	3.2	—	2.8	6.5	7.1
1996*	84	53	31	—	22	38	24	4.0	5.3	2.9	—	2.6	7.0	7.1
1995*	77	45	33	—	18	36	22	3.8	4.5	3.1	—	2.2	7.0	6.7
1994*	83	56	27	—	20	36	26	4.1	5.7	2.6	—	2.4	7.2	7.9
1993*	78	49	29	—	20	32	25	3.9	5.0	2.8	—	2.4	6.5	7.7
1992*	73	44	29	—	17	32	24	3.7	4.6	2.8	—	2.0	6.6	7.6
1991*	67	38	29	—	16	27	23	3.4	4.0	2.8	—	1.9	5.9	7.3
1990*	65	40	25	—	18	31	16	3.3	4.3	2.4	—	2.2	6.7	5.3
1989*	75	41	34	—	17	36	20	3.9	4.4	3.4	—	2.2	7.9	6.6
1988*	71	43	28	—	18	31	22	3.7	4.8	2.8	—	2.3	6.7	7.4
1987	69	41	28	—	19	32	16	3.6	4.6	2.8	—	2.4	7.2	5.4
1986	77	40	37	—	17	37	22	4.1	4.5	3.8	—	2.3	8.2	7.7
1985	89	51	37	—	20	43	24	4.8	5.8	3.9	—	2.7	9.6	8.5
1984	83	48	35	—	21	37	23	4.5	5.5	3.6	—	3.0	8.4	8.3
1983	96	54	43	—	26	46	23	5.3	6.2	4.5	—	3.7	10.4	8.5
1982	99	56	43	—	25	48	25	5.5	6.6	4.6	—	3.8	10.9	9.2
1981	112	62	50	—	25	55	29	6.4	7.4	5.4	—	3.9	12.4	10.9
1980	117	64	53	—	26	61	27	6.7	7.7	5.7	—	4.1	13.7	10.6
1979	102	58	43	—	23	54	21	5.9	7.2	4.8	—	3.7	12.2	8.3
Alcoholic cirrhosis														
2002*	58	46	12	—	12	38	7	2.6	4.2	1.0	—	1.5	5.8	2.0
2001*	59	44	15	—	19	34	7	2.7	4.1	1.3	—	2.2	5.2	1.9
2000*	52	37	15	—	13	29	8	2.3	3.5	1.3	—	1.6	4.7	2.3
1999*	52	39	13	—	12	32	8	2.4	3.7	1.2	—	1.4	5.3	2.4
1998*	55	39	17	—	17	27	11	2.6	3.8	1.5	—	2.0	4.7	3.4
1997*	50	36	13	—	18	24	8	2.4	3.6	1.2	—	2.1	4.3	2.3
1996*	52	39	13	—	18	26	7	2.5	3.8	1.2	—	2.1	4.9	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Number and rate of first-listed alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2002. (Continued)

Diagnostic category and year	Number of discharges (in 1,000s)							Rate per 10,000 population						
	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
1995*.....	45	32	13	—	13	24	8	2.2	3.3	1.2	—	1.5	4.7	2.4
1994*.....	49	36	12	—	13	23	13	2.4	3.7	1.2	—	1.5	4.6	4.0
1993*.....	45	34	11	—	16	19	10	2.2	3.5	1.1	—	1.9	3.8	3.1
1992*.....	42	32	9	—	12	21	9	2.1	3.4	0.9	—	1.4	4.4	2.7
1991*.....	37	26	12	—	11	17	9	1.9	2.7	1.1	—	1.3	3.7	2.9
1990*.....	38	28	10	—	14	18	6	1.9	3.0	1.0	—	1.7	3.9	1.9
1989*.....	36	23	12	—	10	19	6	1.9	2.5	1.2	—	1.3	4.2	2.1
1988*.....	41	31	10	—	12	20	10	2.2	3.5	1.0	—	1.5	4.3	3.2
1987.....	37	25	11	—	13	16	7	1.9	2.8	1.2	—	1.8	3.6	2.3
1986.....	35	23	12	—	10	19	6	1.9	2.6	1.2	—	1.4	4.2	2.1
1985.....	40	27	13	—	12	21	7	2.1	3.0	1.3	—	1.6	4.7	2.4
1984.....	37	25	12	—	13	19	—	2.0	2.8	1.3	—	1.8	4.2	—
1983.....	33	22	11	—	12	16	—	1.8	2.6	1.1	—	1.7	3.7	—
1982.....	38	25	13	—	12	21	5	2.1	3.0	1.4	—	1.8	4.6	2.0
1981.....	46	27	19	—	12	22	10	2.6	3.2	2.0	—	1.9	5.0	3.7
1980.....	42	26	16	—	12	23	7	2.4	3.1	1.8	—	2.0	5.1	2.6
1979.....	41	28	13	—	12	24	6	2.4	3.5	1.4	—	1.9	5.3	2.3
Other specified cirrhosis														
2002*.....	6	—	4	—	—	3	—	0.3	—	0.4	—	—	0.4	—
2001*.....	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
2000*.....	8	3	5	—	—	5	—	0.4	0.3	0.4	—	—	0.8	—
1999*.....	9	—	6	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	0.6	—	—	—	—
1998*.....	8	—	5	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	0.5	—	—	—	—
1997*.....	9	—	6	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	0.6	—	—	—	—
1996*.....	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	0.2	—	—	—	—
1995*.....	9	—	8	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	0.7	—	—	—	—
1994*.....	10	—	5	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	—	—	—
1993*.....	11	4	6	—	—	6	—	0.5	0.5	0.6	—	—	1.2	—
1992*.....	9	3	6	—	—	3	—	0.5	0.3	0.6	—	—	0.6	—
1991*.....	11	4	7	—	—	4	—	0.5	0.4	0.6	—	—	0.9	—
1990*.....	9	4	5	—	—	4	—	0.5	0.4	0.5	—	—	1.0	—
1989*.....	14	7	7	—	4	6	—	0.7	0.7	0.7	—	0.5	1.3	—
1988*.....	9	4	5	—	3	3	—	0.4	0.4	0.5	—	0.4	0.7	—
1987.....	14	7	7	—	—	6	—	0.7	0.7	0.7	—	—	1.4	—
1986.....	12	6	6	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.7	0.6	—	—	—	—
1985.....	18	10	8	—	—	8	—	1.0	1.1	0.9	—	—	1.7	—
1984.....	18	7	10	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.8	1.1	—	—	—	—
1983.....	23	10	13	—	6	11	—	1.3	1.2	1.4	—	0.9	2.5	—
1982.....	19	8	12	—	6	7	—	1.1	0.9	1.2	—	1.0	1.6	—
1981.....	23	11	11	—	7	10	—	1.3	1.4	1.2	—	1.1	2.2	—
1980.....	25	9	16	—	6	11	5	1.4	1.1	1.7	—	1.0	2.6	2.1
1979.....	21	7	13	—	—	10	—	1.2	0.9	1.5	—	—	2.2	—
Unspecified cirrhosis														
2002*.....	41	20	21	—	2	19	18	1.8	1.8	1.8	—	0.2	2.9	5.1
2001*.....	34	13	21	—	5	14	16	1.5	1.2	1.8	—	0.6	2.1	4.5
2000*.....	27	13	14	—	4	12	11	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	0.5	1.9	3.1
1999*.....	29	11	18	—	5	12	12	1.3	1.1	1.6	—	0.6	2.0	3.5
1998*.....	27	12	16	—	—	13	13	1.3	1.1	1.4	—	—	2.2	3.9
1997*.....	25	9	16	—	—	10	13	1.2	0.9	1.4	—	—	1.7	3.9
1996*.....	26	11	15	—	—	9	14	1.3	1.1	1.4	—	—	1.7	4.2
1995*.....	23	11	12	—	—	9	13	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	1.7	3.8
1994*.....	24	14	10	—	—	10	10	1.2	1.5	0.9	—	—	1.9	3.0
1993*.....	22	11	11	—	—	7	12	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	1.4	3.8
1992*.....	22	8	14	—	—	8	11	1.1	0.9	1.3	—	—	1.6	3.5
1991*.....	19	8	11	—	—	6	11	1.0	0.9	1.0	—	—	1.3	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Number and rate of first-listed alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2002. (Continued)

Diagnostic category and year	Number of discharges (in 1,000s)							Rate per 10,000 population						
	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
1990*.....	18	8	10	—	—	8	8	0.9	0.9	1.0	—	—	1.8	2.6
1989*.....	25	11	14	—	—	11	10	1.3	1.2	1.4	—	—	2.5	3.4
1988*.....	21	8	13	—	—	8	10	1.1	0.9	1.3	—	—	1.7	3.4
1987.....	18	10	9	—	—	10	6	1.0	1.1	0.9	—	—	2.3	2.1
1986.....	29	10	19	—	—	13	12	1.6	1.2	1.9	—	—	3.0	4.2
1985.....	31	15	16	—	—	14	14	1.7	1.7	1.6	—	—	3.2	5.0
1984.....	28	16	12	—	—	12	13	1.6	1.9	1.3	—	—	2.8	4.7
1983.....	41	21	19	—	8	19	14	2.2	2.5	2.0	—	1.1	4.3	5.0
1982.....	42	23	19	—	7	21	14	2.3	2.7	2.0	—	1.0	4.7	5.3
1981.....	43	24	20	—	6	23	14	2.5	2.8	2.1	—	0.9	5.2	5.5
1980.....	50	29	21	—	7	27	15	2.8	3.5	2.3	—	1.2	6.0	6.0
1979.....	40	23	17	—	6	21	11	2.3	2.8	1.9	—	1.0	4.7	4.6
Nondependent abuse of alcohol														
2002*.....	47	38	9	5	18	19	5	2.1	3.4	0.8	1.2	2.1	2.9	1.5
2001*.....	36	24	12	5	16	11	3	1.6	2.3	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.8	0.9
2000*.....	38	25	13	—	19	12	3	1.7	2.3	1.2	—	2.3	2.0	1.0
1999*.....	35	25	10	5	18	9	3	1.6	2.4	0.9	1.2	2.2	1.5	0.9
1998*.....	33	23	10	3	17	11	—	1.6	2.3	0.9	0.9	2.1	2.0	—
1997*.....	40	32	8	7	20	8	—	1.9	3.2	0.7	1.8	2.4	1.5	—
1996*.....	28	20	8	—	12	9	—	1.3	2.0	0.7	—	1.4	1.7	—
1995*.....	21	16	5	—	10	4	—	1.0	1.6	0.5	—	1.2	0.9	—
1994*.....	24	18	5	5	12	4	—	1.2	1.9	0.5	1.3	1.5	0.8	—
1993*.....	24	17	7	4	9	7	—	1.2	1.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.5	—
1992*.....	30	19	11	9	12	8	—	1.5	2.0	1.0	2.3	1.4	1.6	—
1991*.....	24	17	8	5	8	7	—	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.5	—
1990*.....	24	18	6	6	11	5	—	1.2	1.9	0.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	—
1989*.....	24	16	9	5	12	5	—	1.3	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.1	—
1988*.....	28	17	11	8	11	6	—	1.5	1.9	1.1	2.1	1.5	1.3	—
1987.....	28	22	6	8	11	8	—	1.5	2.5	0.6	2.0	1.5	1.7	—
1986.....	39	29	11	9	19	9	—	2.1	3.2	1.1	2.2	2.6	1.9	—
1985.....	38	28	10	11	15	9	—	2.1	3.2	1.0	2.7	2.1	1.9	—
1984.....	35	25	10	9	14	8	—	1.9	2.9	1.0	2.4	2.0	1.9	—
1983.....	40	26	13	8	19	9	—	2.2	3.1	1.4	2.1	2.7	2.1	—
1982.....	46	31	15	10	19	13	—	2.5	3.6	1.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	—
1981.....	37	26	11	10	14	10	—	2.1	3.1	1.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	—
1980.....	36	24	12	8	14	10	—	2.1	2.9	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	—
1979.....	37	26	11	10	14	10	—	2.2	3.3	1.2	2.5	2.3	2.2	—

* New sample design was implemented, which may affect trend data. Some of the differences between the 1988–2002 statistics and those of earlier years may be due to sampling error rather than changes in hospital utilization patterns.

— There were fewer than 30 NHDS records for this cell of the table. Data are not reported because of questionable reliability.

Table 2. Number and rate of all-listed alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2002.

Diagnostic category and year	Number of discharges (in 1,000s)							Rate per 10,000 population						
	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
Any alcohol-related diagnosis														
2002*	1,514	1,039	476	90	554	616	254	66.9	94.8	40.7	22.5	65.8	92.5	71.4
2001*	1,440	982	458	97	558	541	243	64.4	90.9	39.6	24.6	66.2	83.9	68.9
2000*	1,368	941	427	87	546	519	217	62.0	88.3	37.4	22.4	64.7	83.0	61.8
1999*	1,371	935	436	87	538	512	233	63.7	90.1	39.1	22.7	64.4	86.8	68.2
1998*	1,366	923	443	78	567	496	225	64.1	89.8	40.1	20.7	67.4	85.9	65.9
1997*	1,345	923	423	79	556	458	251	63.9	90.7	38.8	21.3	65.9	83.0	74.4
1996*	1,342	938	404	72	594	438	238	64.3	93.2	37.4	19.6	70.3	81.7	70.8
1995*	1,317	904	413	96	591	413	217	63.9	91.2	38.6	26.3	70.3	79.4	65.2
1994*	1,300	919	381	90	582	412	215	63.8	93.8	36.0	24.7	69.5	81.3	65.6
1993*	1,226	880	347	76	561	372	216	60.7	90.7	33.1	20.9	67.3	75.3	66.6
1992*	1,175	814	361	90	515	357	213	58.8	84.9	34.7	24.6	62.1	74.2	66.4
1991*	1,066	753	312	83	465	317	201	53.9	79.5	30.4	22.5	56.2	68.0	63.9
1990*	1,021	717	304	86	432	314	189	52.1	76.4	29.8	23.0	53.0	68.1	61.3
1989*	1,020	702	318	94	412	324	190	53.2	76.7	31.7	25.5	52.4	70.7	62.0
1988*	979	670	309	102	390	315	172	51.4	73.8	31.0	27.1	50.4	69.3	57.1
1987	1,136	817	319	93	476	378	189	60.2	90.9	32.3	24.3	62.6	84.4	63.7
1986	1,198	847	351	96	497	406	199	64.1	95.2	35.9	24.8	66.7	91.1	68.6
1985	1,112	798	314	86	436	408	181	60.2	90.8	32.4	21.9	60.2	91.5	63.8
1984	1,084	752	331	81	421	391	191	59.3	85.7	34.6	20.4	59.6	87.9	68.5
1983	1,060	741	319	79	406	395	180	58.7	86.4	33.6	19.7	59.1	88.8	65.8
1982	1,093	781	312	91	410	415	177	61.2	92.1	33.3	22.3	61.5	93.4	66.2
1981	1,125	798	326	86	415	453	171	63.7	95.3	35.2	20.7	64.2	101.9	65.4
1980	1,092	781	311	74	395	454	170	62.7	94.5	34.0	17.8	63.1	102.1	66.1
1979	1,045	757	288	78	369	446	151	60.9	93.0	32.0	18.8	61.1	100.6	60.3
Alcoholic psychoses														
2002*	287	218	69	8	125	116	38	12.7	19.9	5.9	2.1	14.8	17.4	10.7
2001*	251	181	70	11	109	98	33	11.2	16.7	6.1	2.7	12.9	15.2	9.4
2000*	251	187	64	9	117	95	30	11.4	17.5	5.6	2.3	13.9	15.2	8.6
1999*	219	173	46	7	98	81	33	10.2	16.6	4.2	1.9	11.7	13.7	9.7
1998*	222	170	51	4	99	86	33	10.4	16.6	4.7	1.1	11.8	15.0	9.6
1997*	206	155	50	—	93	75	33	9.8	15.3	4.6	—	11.0	13.6	9.9
1996*	203	155	48	—	92	66	42	9.7	15.4	4.4	—	10.9	12.3	12.5
1995*	180	138	42	5	84	67	23	8.7	13.9	3.9	1.5	10.0	12.9	7.0
1994*	198	162	37	4	83	80	31	9.7	16.5	3.5	1.2	9.9	15.7	9.5
1993*	181	143	38	4	85	66	27	9.0	14.8	3.6	1.2	10.2	13.3	8.2
1992*	162	129	33	5	74	56	28	8.1	13.5	3.2	1.4	8.9	11.6	8.6
1991*	153	122	31	4	67	60	23	7.8	12.9	3.0	1.1	8.0	12.8	7.4
1990*	129	106	23	4	53	49	22	6.6	11.3	2.2	1.0	6.5	10.7	7.2
1989*	130	100	30	5	52	49	24	6.8	10.9	3.0	1.3	6.7	10.6	7.9
1988*	129	99	31	—	55	46	23	6.8	10.9	3.1	—	7.1	10.2	7.5
1987	164	128	36	—	76	60	25	8.7	14.3	3.7	—	10.0	13.3	8.5
1986	171	136	36	6	80	63	23	9.2	15.2	3.7	1.5	10.7	14.1	7.9
1985	160	129	31	7	73	58	21	8.7	14.7	3.2	1.7	10.1	13.1	7.4
1984	141	109	31	6	57	58	20	7.7	12.6	3.3	1.5	8.1	13.1	7.1
1983	116	93	22	—	49	45	17	6.4	10.9	2.3	—	7.1	10.2	6.2
1982	130	103	26	—	55	54	17	7.3	12.2	2.8	—	8.3	12.2	6.4
1981	142	114	28	6	58	61	17	8.1	13.6	3.0	1.4	9.0	13.8	6.3
1980	129	101	28	—	57	57	13	7.4	12.2	3.1	—	9.1	12.8	5.2
1979	115	97	18	—	44	53	15	6.7	11.9	2.0	—	7.3	11.9	5.8
Alcohol dependence syndrome														
2002*	767	553	213	38	329	313	86	33.9	50.5	18.3	9.6	39.1	47.0	24.0
2001*	735	527	208	42	329	281	82	32.9	48.8	18.0	10.8	39.1	43.5	23.3
2000*	727	526	201	38	332	275	83	33.0	49.4	17.6	9.7	39.3	44.0	23.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Number and rate of all-listed alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2002. (Continued)

Diagnostic category and year	Number of discharges (in 1,000s)							Rate per 10,000 population						
	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
1999*	737	529	207	36	331	281	88	34.2	51.0	18.6	9.4	39.6	47.7	25.8
1998*	759	552	207	38	371	270	80	35.6	53.7	18.8	10.0	44.1	47.3	23.6
1997*	757	548	209	35	350	275	97	35.9	53.9	19.2	9.4	41.5	49.7	28.8
1996*	787	592	195	39	392	259	97	37.8	58.8	18.1	10.5	46.4	48.4	29.0
1995*	853	618	235	59	423	275	95	41.4	62.4	22.0	16.1	50.4	52.9	28.6
1994*	775	578	197	49	390	247	90	38.0	59.0	18.6	13.3	46.6	48.6	27.4
1993*	752	568	183	44	393	228	87	37.2	58.6	17.5	12.1	47.1	46.2	26.7
1992*	745	552	193	51	375	226	92	37.3	57.5	18.6	13.9	45.2	47.0	28.9
1991*	654	491	164	46	332	192	85	33.1	51.8	15.9	12.6	40.0	41.1	27.0
1990*	647	484	163	55	311	202	79	33.0	51.5	16.0	14.6	38.1	43.8	25.6
1989*	646	481	165	65	302	196	84	33.7	52.5	16.5	17.6	38.4	42.7	27.3
1988*	647	468	179	74	289	204	80	34.0	51.5	18.0	19.9	37.3	44.8	26.6
1987	785	593	192	66	372	252	95	41.6	66.0	19.4	17.2	48.8	56.3	32.1
1986	828	621	208	72	390	271	95	44.3	69.8	21.2	18.5	52.4	60.8	32.8
1985	756	578	179	58	347	267	85	40.9	65.8	18.4	14.7	47.8	59.9	29.9
1984	760	557	204	61	333	273	93	41.6	64.2	21.3	15.5	47.2	61.3	33.3
1983	721	536	185	59	314	261	86	39.9	62.5	19.5	14.8	45.8	58.8	31.5
1982	749	567	182	67	313	277	92	41.9	66.8	19.4	16.3	46.9	62.3	34.4
1981	775	585	189	61	322	307	85	43.9	69.9	20.4	14.8	49.8	69.0	32.6
1980	746	573	173	51	307	303	85	42.8	69.3	18.9	12.4	49.1	68.0	33.0
1979	724	554	170	53	287	304	80	42.2	68.1	18.9	12.8	47.5	68.6	31.7
All chronic liver disease and cirrhosis														
2002*	411	253	158	4	72	210	125	18.1	23.1	13.5	1.1	8.5	31.5	35.1
2001*	386	226	159	—	83	179	121	17.2	20.9	13.8	—	9.8	27.8	34.2
2000*	351	207	144	4	76	179	91	15.9	19.4	12.6	1.0	9.1	28.7	25.9
1999*	346	199	147	—	69	173	102	16.1	19.1	13.2	—	8.3	29.4	29.7
1998*	361	211	149	3	79	164	114	16.9	20.6	13.5	0.8	9.4	28.8	33.5
1997*	330	197	133	2	76	131	120	15.7	19.4	12.2	0.7	9.1	23.7	35.6
1996*	346	209	136	—	86	147	110	16.6	20.8	12.6	—	10.1	27.4	32.8
1995*	322	186	136	—	81	133	106	15.6	18.8	12.7	—	9.7	25.5	31.8
1994*	328	198	130	—	87	133	105	16.1	20.2	12.3	—	10.4	26.2	31.8
1993*	313	197	116	—	79	123	107	15.5	20.3	11.1	—	9.4	24.9	33.0
1992*	304	185	119	5	75	117	107	15.2	19.3	11.5	1.4	9.0	24.4	33.4
1991*	275	168	107	3	71	106	94	13.9	17.7	10.4	0.8	8.6	22.8	29.9
1990*	271	162	109	3	68	102	98	13.8	17.3	10.6	0.9	8.3	22.1	31.6
1989*	293	167	126	8	67	117	100	15.2	18.2	12.5	2.2	8.6	25.5	32.6
1988*	259	151	108	—	67	109	79	13.6	16.6	10.8	—	8.6	23.9	26.1
1987	295	183	113	—	73	129	89	15.6	20.3	11.4	—	9.5	28.8	30.0
1986	313	181	132	5	71	141	95	16.7	20.4	13.4	1.3	9.6	31.7	32.8
1985	306	184	122	—	66	147	90	16.6	21.0	12.6	—	9.0	33.0	31.6
1984	304	185	119	—	75	125	101	16.7	21.4	12.4	—	10.7	28.0	36.2
1983	317	192	125	7	77	140	93	17.6	22.4	13.2	1.7	11.2	31.5	34.1
1982	309	191	119	—	79	143	82	17.3	22.5	12.6	—	11.9	32.1	30.6
1981	325	194	131	7	77	156	86	18.4	23.2	14.1	1.6	11.9	35.1	32.6
1980	315	188	128	6	71	152	85	18.1	22.7	13.9	1.6	11.4	34.2	33.2
1979	299	185	114	7	68	152	72	17.4	22.7	12.6	1.6	11.3	34.3	28.6
Alcoholic cirrhosis														
2002*	204	157	47	—	48	117	37	9.0	14.3	4.1	—	5.7	17.6	10.4
2001*	197	146	51	—	55	106	36	8.8	13.5	4.4	—	6.5	16.4	10.3
2000*	198	138	60	—	52	112	32	9.0	12.9	5.2	—	6.2	17.9	9.1
1999*	184	133	51	—	45	105	33	8.5	12.8	4.6	—	5.4	17.8	9.8
1998*	188	138	50	—	56	94	38	8.8	13.5	4.5	—	6.7	16.4	11.1
1997*	182	131	51	—	56	82	43	8.6	12.8	4.7	—	6.6	14.9	12.7
1996*	200	145	55	—	61	98	41	9.6	14.4	5.1	—	7.3	18.2	12.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Number and rate of all-listed alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2002. (Continued)

Diagnostic category and year	Number of discharges (in 1,000s)							Rate per 10,000 population						
	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
1995*.....	179	124	55	—	59	81	37	8.7	12.5	5.1	—	7.1	15.6	11.0
1994*.....	193	138	55	—	61	87	45	9.5	14.1	5.2	—	7.2	17.1	13.7
1993*.....	178	135	43	—	59	78	39	8.8	13.9	4.1	—	7.1	15.9	11.9
1992*.....	167	125	42	—	55	73	37	8.4	13.0	4.1	—	6.6	15.3	11.4
1991*.....	149	106	43	—	50	66	33	7.6	11.2	4.2	—	6.0	14.2	10.3
1990*.....	150	109	41	—	49	62	37	7.6	11.6	4.0	—	6.0	13.5	12.1
1989*.....	143	101	42	—	41	64	36	7.4	11.0	4.2	—	5.2	13.9	11.6
1988*.....	144	104	40	—	44	68	28	7.5	11.4	4.0	—	5.7	14.9	9.3
1987.....	163	118	46	—	49	79	33	8.7	13.1	4.6	—	6.4	17.6	11.2
1986.....	159	111	47	—	50	78	28	8.5	12.5	4.8	—	6.7	17.5	9.8
1985.....	152	104	48	—	46	78	27	8.2	11.8	5.0	—	6.4	17.6	9.3
1984.....	142	103	39	—	44	71	26	7.8	11.9	4.1	—	6.2	15.8	9.2
1983.....	140	101	39	—	48	65	24	7.7	11.8	4.1	—	6.9	14.7	8.8
1982.....	149	108	41	—	53	71	23	8.3	12.7	4.3	—	7.9	16.1	8.6
1981.....	152	105	47	—	47	75	27	8.6	12.5	5.1	—	7.3	16.9	10.2
1980.....	137	98	39	—	45	65	26	7.8	11.8	4.3	—	7.1	14.6	10.1
1979.....	137	98	39	—	41	72	23	8.0	12.1	4.3	—	6.8	16.3	9.0
Other specified cirrhosis														
2002*.....	81	36	45	3	16	36	26	3.6	3.3	3.8	0.7	1.9	5.4	7.4
2001*.....	80	39	40	—	20	35	24	3.6	3.6	3.5	—	2.3	5.4	6.8
2000*.....	71	35	36	—	15	36	19	3.2	3.3	3.1	—	1.7	5.7	5.3
1999*.....	76	37	39	—	13	39	24	3.5	3.5	3.5	—	1.5	6.6	7.0
1998*.....	84	42	42	—	20	35	27	3.9	4.1	3.8	—	2.4	6.1	7.9
1997*.....	71	32	39	—	14	28	28	3.4	3.2	3.6	—	1.7	5.1	8.2
1996*.....	81	41	40	—	18	35	27	3.9	4.1	3.7	—	2.1	6.5	8.1
1995*.....	70	31	39	—	19	26	25	3.4	3.1	3.7	—	2.2	4.9	7.4
1994*.....	76	36	40	—	22	24	29	3.7	3.7	3.8	—	2.6	4.7	8.8
1993*.....	68	35	34	—	14	28	25	3.4	3.6	3.2	—	1.7	5.6	7.6
1992*.....	70	33	37	—	17	21	28	3.5	3.4	3.5	—	2.0	4.4	8.9
1991*.....	74	38	36	—	19	28	26	3.8	4.1	3.5	—	2.2	6.0	8.2
1990*.....	62	28	34	—	14	23	23	3.2	3.0	3.3	—	1.8	5.1	7.3
1989*.....	72	29	43	—	20	27	20	3.7	3.2	4.3	—	2.6	6.0	6.4
1988*.....	60	26	34	—	20	22	17	3.1	2.9	3.4	—	2.5	4.8	5.7
1987.....	69	35	34	—	17	28	21	3.6	3.8	3.4	—	2.2	6.3	7.1
1986.....	73	32	42	—	16	30	25	3.9	3.6	4.3	—	2.2	6.8	8.7
1985.....	70	35	35	—	16	32	19	3.7	4.0	3.6	—	2.2	7.2	6.8
1984.....	72	31	41	—	20	27	24	3.9	3.6	4.2	—	2.8	6.0	8.7
1983.....	78	36	42	—	19	33	23	4.3	4.2	4.5	—	2.8	7.4	8.5
1982.....	74	35	39	—	20	30	22	4.1	4.1	4.2	—	2.9	6.7	8.2
1981.....	74	34	40	—	17	35	18	4.1	4.0	4.3	—	2.7	7.9	7.0
1980.....	69	31	38	—	14	34	17	4.0	3.7	4.2	—	2.3	7.6	6.6
1979.....	61	26	34	—	15	27	15	3.5	3.2	3.8	—	2.5	6.2	6.0
Unspecified cirrhosis														
2002*.....	160	82	78	—	11	73	74	7.1	7.5	6.6	—	1.3	10.9	20.8
2001*.....	143	64	79	—	16	57	69	6.4	5.9	6.9	—	1.9	8.9	19.4
2000*.....	121	55	65	—	16	54	50	5.5	5.2	5.7	—	1.9	8.6	14.3
1999*.....	121	52	69	—	17	51	53	5.6	5.0	6.2	—	2.0	8.7	15.4
1998*.....	132	58	75	—	11	57	64	6.2	5.6	6.8	—	1.3	10.0	18.8
1997*.....	106	49	57	—	13	33	60	5.0	4.8	5.2	—	1.5	5.9	17.8
1996*.....	103	46	57	—	14	36	52	4.9	4.6	5.2	—	1.7	6.7	15.4
1995*.....	103	48	55	—	10	41	52	5.0	4.8	5.2	—	1.2	7.8	15.7
1994*.....	92	44	48	—	13	35	43	4.5	4.5	4.5	—	1.6	6.9	13.1
1993*.....	91	42	48	—	11	29	51	4.5	4.4	4.6	—	1.3	5.8	15.8
1992*.....	93	42	51	—	8	30	54	4.6	4.4	4.9	—	0.9	6.3	16.9
1991*.....	78	39	39	—	9	25	44	3.9	4.1	3.8	—	1.0	5.4	14.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Number and rate of all-listed alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2002. (Continued)

Diagnostic category and year	Number of discharges (in 1,000s)							Rate per 10,000 population						
	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
1990*.....	82	37	46	—	7	27	47	4.2	3.9	4.5	—	0.9	5.8	15.0
1989*.....	104	49	55	—	12	38	52	5.4	5.4	5.5	—	1.5	8.3	17.0
1988*.....	77	32	45	—	9	29	40	4.1	3.6	4.5	—	1.1	6.4	13.1
1987.....	87	43	44	—	10	36	41	4.6	4.8	4.4	—	1.3	7.9	13.7
1986.....	105	50	55	—	11	43	50	5.6	5.7	5.6	—	1.5	9.6	17.4
1985.....	108	57	51	—	8	49	50	5.8	6.5	5.2	—	1.0	11.0	17.4
1984.....	115	66	49	—	16	39	60	6.3	7.6	5.1	—	2.3	8.8	21.4
1983.....	125	69	56	—	17	54	53	6.9	8.0	5.9	—	2.4	12.1	19.2
1982.....	113	65	48	—	16	52	44	6.4	7.7	5.2	—	2.4	11.7	16.5
1981.....	121	66	55	—	17	57	46	6.9	7.9	5.9	—	2.6	12.8	17.7
1980.....	129	72	58	—	16	64	48	7.4	8.7	6.3	—	2.6	14.4	18.6
1979.....	116	70	46	—	15	62	37	6.7	8.6	5.1	—	2.5	13.9	14.9
Nondependent abuse of alcohol														
2002*.....	462	324	138	49	190	167	57	20.4	29.6	11.8	12.2	22.5	25.1	15.9
2001*.....	453	325	128	53	192	152	56	20.3	30.0	11.1	13.3	22.8	23.5	16.0
2000*.....	413	295	118	50	172	140	51	18.7	27.7	10.3	12.8	20.4	22.4	14.6
1999*.....	406	291	115	50	176	127	53	18.9	28.0	10.3	12.9	21.1	21.5	15.6
1998*.....	357	238	118	38	162	117	40	16.7	23.2	10.7	9.9	19.2	20.5	11.8
1997*.....	364	256	108	42	170	104	48	17.3	25.1	10.0	11.4	20.1	18.8	14.3
1996*.....	322	227	95	32	159	94	37	15.5	22.6	8.8	8.6	18.9	17.6	11.1
1995*.....	246	173	73	35	129	56	26	11.9	17.5	6.8	9.6	15.4	10.7	7.7
1994*.....	298	215	83	40	148	79	30	14.6	22.0	7.8	11.0	17.7	15.7	9.2
1993*.....	251	183	68	30	130	63	28	12.4	18.9	6.4	8.3	15.6	12.7	8.5
1992*.....	221	150	71	35	108	55	23	11.1	15.6	6.9	9.6	13.0	11.5	7.1
1991*.....	204	144	60	33	97	47	27	10.3	15.2	5.8	9.0	11.7	10.2	8.5
1990*.....	177	129	48	29	89	43	16	9.0	13.7	4.7	7.7	10.9	9.4	5.3
1989*.....	142	96	46	22	72	33	15	7.4	10.5	4.6	6.0	9.1	7.2	5.0
1988*.....	129	89	40	26	56	32	14	6.8	9.8	4.0	7.0	7.3	7.1	4.8
1987.....	114	84	30	24	50	28	12	6.0	9.4	3.0	6.2	6.6	6.2	4.1
1986.....	116	84	31	20	56	27	12	6.2	9.5	3.2	5.2	7.6	6.0	4.2
1985.....	99	68	30	23	39	27	11	5.3	7.8	3.1	5.8	5.3	6.0	3.8
1984.....	76	53	22	17	33	20	6	4.1	6.2	2.3	4.2	4.6	4.6	2.0
1983.....	80	54	26	15	37	20	8	4.4	6.3	2.7	3.7	5.4	4.5	3.0
1982.....	89	60	28	20	37	24	8	5.0	7.1	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.5	2.9
1981.....	75	53	22	18	29	23	6	4.3	6.4	2.4	4.3	4.4	5.1	2.4
1980.....	74	52	23	16	29	20	9	4.3	6.3	2.5	3.9	4.6	4.5	3.6
1979.....	75	53	22	19	27	23	6	4.4	6.5	2.4	4.6	4.5	5.2	2.2

* New sample design was implemented, which may affect trend data. Some of the differences between the 1988–2002 statistics and those of earlier years may be due to sampling error rather than changes in hospital utilization patterns.

— There were fewer than 30 NHDS records for this cell of the table. Data are not reported because of questionable reliability.

Table 3. Average length of stay (in days) for first-listed alcohol-related diagnoses by sex and age group, 1979–2002.

Sex or age and year	Alcoholic psychoses	Alcohol dependence syndrome	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis				Nondependent abuse of alcohol
			Any	Alcoholic	Other specified	Unspecified	
U.S. total							
2002*	5.0	5.5	6.2	6.6	4.5	5.8	2.2
2001*	5.3	5.1	6.4	6.6	5.2	6.1	3.5
2000*	4.7	5.5	6.4	6.7	4.6	6.4	3.6
1999*	5.1	5.1	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.3	3.1
1998*	4.9	5.6	5.8	5.8	3.3	6.5	3.3
1997*	5.7	6.3	7.2	7.8	4.1	7.3	4.5
1996*	5.4	6.6	6.1	6.2	4.9	6.1	4.9
1995*	5.3	7.0	6.8	7.5	5.0	6.1	2.7
1994*	5.6	7.7	7.4	7.9	4.9	7.5	3.1
1993*	5.4	8.2	8.5	9.0	5.5	9.0	3.6
1992*	5.5	8.8	9.7	8.7	9.3	11.6	2.6
1991*	6.4	9.1	8.4	8.6	6.7	8.9	4.2
1990*	6.0	9.5	9.9	10.3	6.6	10.9	3.2
1989*	6.1	10.3	10.0	12.0	5.4	9.5	3.8
1988*	5.8	10.7	8.8	9.4	5.0	9.2	6.9
1987	6.7	10.7	8.7	9.3	7.2	8.7	3.2
1986	6.3	10.4	8.0	8.6	6.1	8.1	3.8
1985	7.3	10.4	8.4	8.8	6.0	9.4	4.6
1984	5.9	10.3	10.6	11.1	9.8	10.5	3.6
1983	6.6	11.2	10.2	10.3	7.8	11.5	4.0
1982	7.1	10.9	11.5	12.0	8.3	12.5	3.6
1981	7.1	10.3	12.1	11.8	6.7	15.3	3.4
1980	6.6	9.9	11.8	12.1	7.6	13.7	4.5
1979	7.2	9.1	12.6	12.7	8.4	14.8	2.8
Sex: male							
2002*	4.7	5.4	6.3	6.8	—	5.1	2.4
2001*	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.1	—	5.9	2.5
2000*	4.6	5.1	6.1	6.4	4.3	5.8	2.8
1999*	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.5	—	5.9	3.3
1998*	5.2	5.6	6.1	6.1	—	7.0	3.3
1997*	5.7	5.9	7.3	7.1	—	8.9	4.4
1996*	5.0	6.4	6.1	6.2	—	6.0	5.1
1995*	5.2	6.8	7.1	7.6	—	5.8	2.9
1994*	5.5	7.3	6.6	7.1	—	6.3	3.2
1993*	5.6	8.0	8.7	8.3	5.9	11.1	2.8
1992*	5.6	8.7	9.2	9.0	4.6	11.6	3.0
1991*	6.1	8.7	8.0	8.4	8.4	6.4	3.5
1990*	6.1	9.5	10.7	10.8	6.5	12.2	2.5
1989*	5.8	10.2	9.2	10.9	4.7	8.4	4.6
1988*	5.8	10.5	8.3	8.9	5.2	7.2	7.2
1987	7.0	10.3	7.7	8.0	5.7	8.1	3.2
1986	6.4	10.2	7.0	7.4	5.3	7.3	3.5
1985	5.6	10.4	8.0	8.1	6.7	8.7	5.0
1984	6.1	10.0	10.6	10.4	11.7	10.4	3.8
1983	6.7	10.9	10.2	9.6	8.9	11.4	4.2
1982	7.2	10.3	10.4	11.0	5.8	11.2	3.9
1981	7.2	10.1	11.4	10.6	6.3	14.8	3.6
1980	6.4	9.8	11.6	11.8	6.6	12.9	4.7
1979	6.6	9.1	11.6	11.3	7.6	13.3	3.0
Sex: female							
2002*	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.6	4.6	6.4	1.7
2001*	5.8	5.1	7.0	8.1	6.2	6.3	5.6
2000*	4.8	6.5	6.9	7.6	4.9	6.9	5.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Average length of stay (in days) for first-listed alcohol-related diagnoses by sex and age group, 1979–2002. (Continued)

Sex or age and year	Alcoholic psychoses	Alcohol dependence syndrome	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis				Nondependent abuse of alcohol
			Any	Alcoholic	Other specified	Unspecified	
1999* ¹	5.6	5.6	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.5	2.7
1998*	4.1	5.4	5.3	5.2	3.2	6.2	3.1
1997*	5.5	7.3	7.1	9.6	3.7	6.3	4.7
1996*	7.4	7.2	6.1	6.4	3.6	6.2	4.3
1995* ²	5.5	7.5	6.3	7.2	4.7	6.3	2.0
1994*	6.1	9.0	9.0	10.2	5.4	9.3	2.9
1993*	4.4	9.0	8.1	11.0	5.1	6.9	5.8
1992*	5.2	9.0	10.4	7.7	11.6	11.7	1.9
1991*	8.4	10.3	8.9	9.1	5.6	10.8	5.5
1990*	5.4	9.6	8.8	8.9	6.6	9.7	5.3
1989*	7.4	10.5	10.8	14.2	6.1	10.3	2.2
1988*	5.5	11.2	9.7	11.2	4.8	10.5	6.6
1987	5.4	11.6	10.3	12.2	8.6	9.3	3.2
1986	5.9	11.0	9.1	10.9	7.1	8.6	4.7
1985	13.3	10.5	9.0	10.1	5.2	10.0	3.5
1984	5.2	10.9	10.7	12.7	8.4	10.6	3.1
1983	6.3	12.1	10.2	11.9	6.9	11.6	3.6
1982	6.9	12.6	13.0	14.0	9.9	14.1	3.0
1981	7.0	11.1	13.0	13.4	7.1	15.9	2.9
1980	7.4	10.4	12.2	12.6	8.1	14.9	4.0
1979	10.7	9.0	13.9	15.6	8.8	16.6	2.5
Age: 15–24 years							
2002*	5.7	7.5	—	—	—	—	0.8
2001*	4.7	5.0	—	—	—	—	1.0
2000*	3.8	6.7	—	—	—	—	—
1999*	—	9.2	—	—	—	—	2.0
1998*	—	7.9	—	—	—	—	3.4
1997*	—	7.8	—	—	—	—	6.2
1996*	—	11.3	—	—	—	—	—
1995*	—	10.2	—	—	—	—	—
1994*	—	11.7	—	—	—	—	3.3
1993*	—	10.9	—	—	—	—	4.9
1992*	—	12.1	—	—	—	—	1.6
1991*	—	12.4	—	—	—	—	5.2
1990*	—	11.9	—	—	—	—	1.9
1989*	—	15.0	—	—	—	—	2.7
1988*	—	13.8	—	—	—	—	9.7
1987	—	13.2	—	—	—	—	2.7
1986	—	12.6	—	—	—	—	3.0
1985	—	13.4	—	—	—	—	3.7
1984	—	13.2	—	—	—	—	2.2
1983	—	13.6	—	—	—	—	3.2
1982	—	14.8	—	—	—	—	2.3
1981	—	11.9	—	—	—	—	2.0
1980	—	12.7	—	—	—	—	1.6
1979	—	9.8	—	—	—	—	1.7
Age: 25–44 years							
2002*	4.8	5.6	6.8	7.5	—	3.7	2.4
2001*	4.8	5.0	6.1	6.3	—	6.0	4.3
2000*	4.6	5.5	6.1	6.1	—	5.9	4.4
1999* ¹	4.2	4.8	5.6	5.4	—	6.0	2.7
1998*	3.9	5.2	5.2	5.4	—	—	3.1
1997*	5.1	5.4	7.7	8.4	—	—	4.4
1996*	5.2	6.4	5.9	6.2	—	—	4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Average length of stay (in days) for first-listed alcohol-related diagnoses by sex and age group, 1979–2002. (Continued)

Sex or age and year	Alcoholic psychoses	Alcohol dependence syndrome	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis				Nondependent abuse of alcohol
			Any	Alcoholic	Other specified	Unspecified	
1995*.....	4.9	6.6	6.2	6.8	—	—	2.6
1994*.....	4.8	7.4	8.1	8.0	—	—	3.1
1993*.....	4.7	7.7	7.9	7.7	—	—	3.2
1992*.....	5.0	8.7	9.3	8.7	—	—	2.1
1991*.....	5.6	9.1	8.5	8.7	—	—	3.8
1990*.....	4.8	9.3	7.3	7.5	—	—	4.6
1989*.....	5.8	10.0	8.9	11.2	4.2	—	4.2
1988*.....	4.8	11.0	7.1	7.5	4.2	—	6.4
1987.....	5.3	10.5	8.1	9.4	—	—	3.2
1986.....	5.7	9.8	6.7	7.9	—	—	4.2
1985.....	5.6	10.3	7.5	8.3	—	—	4.9
1984.....	5.6	9.8	8.8	9.0	—	—	3.4
1983.....	6.2	11.0	8.8	8.1	8.5	10.2	4.2
1982.....	5.8	10.0	10.9	12.8	5.9	12.1	4.3
1981.....	6.3	9.8	8.4	8.4	5.3	12.0	3.9
1980.....	6.1	9.1	9.8	10.8	8.7	9.2	4.8
1979.....	6.1	9.4	10.9	11.7	—	12.9	2.6
Age: 45–64 years							
2002*.....	5.0	4.8	5.9	6.3	4.2	5.3	2.3
2001*.....	5.9	5.0	6.5	6.7	—	6.2	3.0
2000*.....	4.6	5.5	6.4	6.7	4.8	6.2	2.3
1999*.....	6.1	4.6	5.7	5.6	—	6.3	4.0
1998*.....	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.1	—	6.6	3.5
1997*.....	4.9	7.1	7.1	6.9	—	7.9	3.7
1996*.....	5.1	5.5	6.0	6.1	—	6.0	4.7
1995*.....	5.2	6.8	6.9	7.7	—	5.8	3.2
1994*.....	5.9	7.1	6.8	7.3	—	6.2	2.5
1993*.....	5.9	8.2	7.8	9.2	3.5	7.9	2.6
1992*.....	5.7	7.6	9.2	8.5	5.7	12.5	3.8
1991*.....	7.1	8.2	7.6	8.4	4.9	7.0	4.3
1990*.....	6.6	9.0	11.5	13.1	6.4	10.9	1.9
1989*.....	6.0	8.1	11.1	13.4	4.9	10.3	3.1
1988*.....	6.0	8.7	9.7	10.3	4.1	10.3	4.6
1987.....	7.3	10.1	9.3	10.2	8.2	8.4	3.9
1986.....	6.7	10.3	8.0	9.1	—	7.1	3.5
1985.....	10.7	9.6	9.0	9.5	6.2	9.8	5.4
1984.....	6.0	9.6	10.9	11.8	—	12.1	5.4
1983.....	6.3	10.5	9.7	11.0	6.0	10.8	3.5
1982.....	8.0	10.5	11.2	11.6	6.4	12.4	3.7
1981.....	7.8	10.2	13.0	12.7	8.7	15.2	3.4
1980.....	7.1	10.3	12.5	13.0	7.0	14.3	5.8
1979.....	7.4	8.7	12.9	13.1	7.6	15.3	3.3
Age: 65+ years							
2002*.....	6.8	7.8	6.2	6.8	—	6.1	2.9
2001*.....	6.1	5.8	6.4	7.2	—	6.1	5.8
2000*.....	6.6	4.1	7.0	8.4	—	6.7	4.6
1999*.....	6.2	6.4	6.9	7.4	—	6.3	4.9
1998*.....	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.8	—	6.5	—
1997*.....	10.5	7.9	7.0	8.9	—	6.7	—
1996*.....	7.3	8.4	6.4	7.1	—	6.2	—
1995*.....	6.1	7.3	7.2	8.0	—	6.4	—
1994*.....	7.8	8.0	7.7	8.6	—	7.6	—
1993*.....	8.2	9.1	9.8	10.8	—	9.5	—
1992*.....	8.9	8.8	10.6	9.2	—	10.8	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Average length of stay (in days) for first-listed alcohol-related diagnoses by sex and age group, 1979–2002. (Continued)

Sex or age and year	Alcoholic psychoses	Alcohol dependence syndrome	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis				Nondependent abuse of alcohol
			Any	Alcoholic	Other specified	Unspecified	
1991*	8.3	9.4	9.3	8.9	—	10.1	—
1990*	8.1	9.4	9.9	8.8	—	11.3	—
1989*	8.1	11.8	8.9	9.3	—	9.2	—
1988*	7.1	8.4	9.1	10.0	—	8.5	—
1987	11.8	10.6	8.8	7.5	—	9.6	—
1986	9.4	12.7	9.1	8.1	—	10.3	—
1985	6.8	11.7	8.4	7.5	—	9.0	—
1984	7.7	12.9	12.2	—	—	9.0	—
1983	—	12.0	13.0	—	—	13.3	—
1982	—	12.0	13.1	11.8	—	12.9	—
1981	11.4	11.9	13.2	13.2	—	15.9	—
1980	—	9.8	12.9	12.0	8.1	14.9	—
1979	—	9.2	13.7	13.2	—	15.3	—

Note: Values are rounded down to the first decimal place.

* New sample design was implemented, which may affect trend data. Some of the differences between the 1988–2002 statistics and those of earlier years may be due to sampling error rather than changes in hospital utilization patterns.

— There were fewer than 30 NHDS records for this cell of the table. Data are not reported because of questionable reliability.

¹ Two discharge cases, one patient hospitalized for 29 days and another hospitalized for 36 days with complications from liver and stomach biopsies respectively, had major impacts on the average length of stay calculations for “any chronic liver disease and cirrhosis” and “other specified cirrhosis without mention of alcohol.” These extreme outlier values were excluded from the estimates in this table.

² A single discharge case, a patient who was hospitalized for 217 days with complications from a liver transplant, had a major impact on the average length of stay calculations for “any chronic liver disease and cirrhosis” and “other specified cirrhosis without mention of alcohol.” This extreme outlier value was excluded from the estimates in this table.